

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY VIEWS EUROPE'S VIGILANCE AGAINST USSR

HK260151Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 19 Jul 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Ho Li [0149 4539]: "Europe's Vigilance and Soviet Union's Big Stick"]

[Text] There are many things which the Soviet Union forbids others to say. For example, the Soviet Union's military threat to Western Europe is obvious to all. But if any one points this out, even vaguely, the Moscow propagandists immediately begin hurling abuses and accusing the individual of disrupting "detente" or being a "cold war" maniac. Over the past year or so, leader of the British Conservative Party Mrs. Thatcher, Chief of Staff of the three services of the French Armed Forces General Mery, West German Foreign Minister Genscher and Chief of the British Defense Staff Marshal Cameron were abused or attacked for this reason.

Recently, the Soviet Union's big stick fell on British Prime Minister Callaghan and Commander in Chief of the NATO forces in Europe General Haig. Last month, TASS railed at Callaghan for "talking nonsense" "in an attempt to use such lies as the Soviet threat" to "defend the policy of stepping up the arms race" in West European countries. More recently it attacked General Haig for "inciting" and "having chosen such a dangerous road." But the real reason was they had pointed out that "Soviet military capability continues to grow" and "the Soviet Union is already capable of a global offensive and its policy has begun to show the color of imperialism," and therefore, the United States and Western Europe "should unite to meet the Soviet threat."

Hurling abuses in this way, the Soviet Union has not only exposed its tendency of styling itself as a hegemonic power in Europe, but also showed that what Callaghan and Haig said had touched a sore spot. In regard to Europe, the Soviet Union has consistently adopted the strategy of shouting the slogans "detente" and "rapprochement" to cover its military threat and expansion in order to encircle and infiltrate Europe by all possible means. But this trick is losing its magic day by day. In Western Europe today, not only public opinion but more and more leading military and government figures as well are straightforwardly exposing this trick and pointing out the daily increasing military threat to Western Europe. Filled with anger and fear, the Moscow authorities have resorted to their villainous tricks. They cheat wherever they can; they strike at others when their cheating does not work. Obviously, Soviet leaders firmly believe in the dogma of the old tsar: You can warn a hundred men by beating one of them up; power can close other people's mouths.

Soviet authorities recently tried to punish certain people. This was expected. The reason is that for some time Western Europe has been becoming more vigilant against and seeing more clearly the Soviet "detente" fraud and military threat. Some people have sharply pointed out: "The Soviet Union must clearly recognize that if it continues to unrestrainedly expand its military strength, no one will believe its words about peace and detente." "Soviet imperialism poses the most potential danger in our continent." More and more people have realized the importance of strengthening the defense of their own countries and cementing European unity. Some of them have said this very clearly: "As individual states, the West European countries are subject to blackmail by the Soviet Union. But the situation changes if they are united." So, European countries have adopted numerous appropriate measures: They have rearranged and improved their military strategies and dispositions and strengthened frontline defense to cope with a surprise attack by the Soviet Union; they have promoted political, economic and military cooperation among themselves; and so forth. For example, France has revised its concept of national defense and replaced it with the strategic concept of "enlarging its umbrella" for warding off Soviet aggression. It has adopted a 1977-1982 defense plan and increased its defensive capabilities in the Mediterranean. [paragraph continues]

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In the spirit of last year's White Book on National Defense, the first of its kind since World War II, Italy has appropriated funds to modernize its navy, army and air force. Contrary to its practice of maintaining the same level of military expenditures as in the past few years, Britain has decided to increase its defense expenditures in the next fiscal year. At the European summit held not long ago, it was proposed that European countries increase Europe's collective defensive capabilities. In mid-July, the defense ministers of Britain, France and West Germany met to discuss problems regarding their cooperation in arms production and the defense of Western Europe. They unanimously agreed to cooperate in the research and manufacture of military helicopters and antitank guided missiles. Everyone knows that a united and powerful Europe is a big obstacle to the Soviet Union in pushing its counterrevolutionary global strategy centering on Europe. Therefore, the Soviet Union has adopted the counterrevolutionary doubledealing tactic of worming its way into and pulling people out of the revolutionary ranks, resorting to coercion and deception, and going all out to disrupt European unity and weaken European defense.

What also deserves attention is that while vigorously publicizing its desire to continue a disarmament agreement in Central Europe and "to insure European security," the Soviet Union keeps playing its unwarranted trick of "making a feint to the East but attacking in the West." Taking advantage of some Westerners' wish to direct the evil to the East, the Soviet Union and the United States has been shifted from Europe to the Pacific. It did this to further lull Europe and cover up its wild ambition of annexing Europe. Under these circumstances, how can Soviet authorities help but be desperate and dispirited, and apt to fly into a rage when someone points out that "the Soviet military threat toward Europe is growing" and "Soviet imperialism is the most potential danger to our continent?"

But, what else can it do? There is a saying which goes: He who grows thistle is pricked by it. Europe continues to increase its vigilance against the Soviet Union. This is caused by the Soviet Union's daily increasing military threat to Europe. As long as this threat exists, Europe will not stop exposing and fighting against it, but will expose and fight against it more and more vigorously. The Soviet Union may try to hoodwink others by means of "detente," by "making a feint to the East but attacking in the West" or by brandishing its big stick to silence others. It will never succeed. It will eventually reap the harvest of its misdeeds.

UNITED STATES

U.S. DEFERS VISITS BY SENIOR OFFICIALS TO USSR

OW261944Y Peking NCHA in English 1935 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The U.S. State Department announced yesterday that all visits to the Soviet Union by senior U.S. officials were being deferred until "a better atmosphere" on various issues affecting the U.S.-Soviet relations was perceived, according to Washington reports. Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that the decision was based on the administration's "great concern" over Moscow's treatment of dissidents and of American reporters based in the Soviet Union. He said: "Pending an examination of the over-all policy questions that have been raised, we are on a case-by-case deferring visits to the Soviet Union by high-level officials" except for arms control missions.

It was reported that the new decision has led to the cancellation of a planned visit to Moscow by Assistant Housing and Urban Development Secretary and Federal Housing Commissioner Lawrence B. Simons. He had planned to visit the Soviet Union on July 30 under a bilateral agreement with Moscow. "After consultation with the State Department, he decided it would not be appropriate at this time in light of the current situation," Carter announced.

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This was the third such cancellation this month of high-level official missions to the Soviet Union. U.S. Secretary of State Vance announced on July 8 the cancellation of visits by two delegations which were to be led by the U.S. President's Science Adviser Frank Press and by Barbara Blum, deputy administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, respectively.

According to AP, the United States and the Soviet Union have 11 bilateral agreements calling for cooperation in a variety of fields, including housing, science and technology, space, health and the environment. Most of the agreements were signed in the early 1970s. About 500 scientists from across the United States have pledged to withhold personal cooperation with the Soviet Union to "protest the imprisonment of two Soviet dissidents," reported UPI.

U.S. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CHAIRMAN QUOTED ON SALT ISSUE

OW261939Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The United States "ought to hang tough" in the Strategic Arms Limitation negotiations with the Soviet Union, said David Jones, new chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, yesterday, according to Washington reports. Speaking at his first news conference since taking over the post, Jones said that U.S. military leaders oppose any SALT accord that does not include the Soviets' Backfire bomber. He emphasized that the military chiefs "would have deep reservations" about supporting a new SALT agreement unless it included provision for a mobile system to protect U.S. land-based nuclear weapons.

Jones said that he was hopeful about getting an agreement that will "preserve overall equivalence" in nuclear striking power between the United States and the Soviet Union. But he did not think that the agreement "solved all our problems." He stressed that with or without a new agreement, U.S. defence spending will have to rise. He said: "I want to dispel any idea that SALT is going to mean any reduction in the strategic budget in the days ahead. He favoured the B-1 bomber. Jones maintained that it is essential for the U.S. to lift the arms embargo on Turkey, because it is "one of the most critical areas of the world." The Bosphorus is the only outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and is very important on the southern flank of the North Atlantic Alliance. Lifting of the U.S. arms embargo serves the long-term interests of Greece as well as other NATO allies, he added.

U.S. SENATE VOTES TO LIFT ARMS EMBARGO ON TURKEY

OW261655Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Senate voted yesterday to lift the U.S. arms sales embargo against Turkey, according to Washington reports. Supporters of the decision held that the move would restore Turkey's NATO punch and help to spur a Cyprus settlement. The United States decided to impose an embargo on arms to Turkey in 1975 following Turkish conflicts with Greece over the Cyprus question the year before. Turkey later closed 25 U.S. military bases there.

In 1976, the Ford administration reached an agreement with the Turkish Government, stipulating that the United States will provide Turkey with a one-billion dollar military aid in four years and Turkey will reopen U.S. military bases there. Nevertheless, the agreement has failed to get approval from the U.S. Congress.

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President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance noted that the embargo had left the Turkish military so deteriorated that it was beginning to threaten the strength of NATO's southern flank. White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that President Carter was gratified by the Senate vote. He described it as a constructive action that would strengthen the security of the United States and solidarity of NATO.

PRC AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR U.S. VISIT

OW261346Z Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--A Chinese agriculture delegation led by Yang I-chen left here yesterday for a visit to the United States on invitation. The advisor of the 26-member delegation is Chao Hsin-cha and its deputy leaders are Ho Kang, Chiang I and Wang Ting-tung. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Yang Li-kung and Chang Ken-sheng, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Wang Chih-nui, leading member of the State Planning Commission. Also present at the airport was Leonard Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China.

SOVIET UNION

U.S. UK WITHDRAW TEAMS FROM USSR HELICOPTER EVENT

OW261527Z Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The United States and Britain announced on July 22 they have pulled their military teams out of the world helicopter championships in the Soviet Union because of the trials of Soviet dissidents, according to reports from Washington. The decision means that U.S. army pilots will not be allowed to compete on the U.S. team sponsored by Bell Helicopter. Bell already has been granted a license to take helicopters to the Soviet Union for the event, the U.S. State Department spokesman said. He said that the decision to withdraw the army team was made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance earlier last week during his visit to London.

SOVIET UNION ACCUSED OF SABOTAGING NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW260615Z Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Talk on current events: "The Soviet Union Is the Archcriminal in Sabotaging the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Nonaligned Countries will be held 25-29 July in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia. For some time people have been concerned about development of the nonaligned movement. Due to sabotage by the superpowers, Soviet social imperialism in particular, the nonaligned movement is faced with the serious threat of a split.

Since the first conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in 1961, the nonaligned movement has set independence, peace, neutrality and opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism as the clear-cut orientation of its struggle. Within the movement, the nonaligned countries stress unity and oppose division. In the past decade or so, it is precisely because it relies on unity to struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism that the nonaligned movement has played an important role in the struggle of countries and people of the Third World to defend their national independence, develop their national economies and oppose the superpowers' aggression and interference and has won widespread support. The nonaligned movement also has constantly developed and grown in strength in this united struggle and is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs.

The development and growth of the nonaligned movement inevitably became major obstacles to the aggression and expansion of the superpowers. The superpowers, particularly Soviet social imperialism, bitterly hate and mortally fear the nonaligned movement. For many years the Soviet Union put strong pressures on the nonaligned movement and used all kinds of despicable means to control and split it, attempting to change its general orientation of struggle.

In 1973 Brezhnev wrote a letter to the fourth conference of heads of state and governments of the nonaligned countries, expressing indignation against mention of the two superpowers in the same breath by some people. He allowed the nonaligned movement to oppose only U.S. imperialism and not Soviet social imperialism.

It is well known that one of the fundamental tasks of the nonaligned movement is to oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. But the Soviet Union is attempting to change this fundamental task of the nonaligned movement. It not only has applied pressure on the nonaligned movement from without but has used Cuba to conduct many disruptive activities within the movement.

The Soviet Union has instigated Cuba to peddle all kinds of Soviet fallacies. Cuba has been peddling these fallacies among nonaligned countries, trying its utmost to serve the scheme of Soviet social imperialism to split, sabotage and control the nonaligned movement. When the Soviet Union allowed the nonaligned movement to oppose only U.S. imperialism and not Soviet social imperialism, a Cuban leader brayed: "The theory that there are two imperialisms is reactionary." He loudly opposed putting the Soviet Union on a par with the United States. He preached that there is only one imperialism, and the United States is its leader. The Soviet Union and Cuba vigorously peddle the fallacy that there is only one imperialism. Their purpose is to change the general orientation of struggle of the nonaligned movement.

Nonaligned countries regard safeguarding the unity of the nonaligned movement as an indispensable condition for victory. The Soviet Union, however, has set its own standards and arbitrarily divided the nonaligned members into two major groups--the progressive and healthy forces and the reactionary, conservative and wavering elements. It has instigated the so-called healthy forces to bring over the so-called wavering elements, seriously undermining the unity of the nonaligned movement.

Cuba has posed as the Soviet representative of the so-called healthy forces, prating that the nonaligned movement should pay attention to quality and not numbers; otherwise, there is the danger of reactionary forces sneaking into the movement. Cuba has vainly attempted to organize a so-called progressive core among the nonaligned countries and rig up a so-called progressive group in order to split the nonaligned movement and seize its leadership.

One basic principle of the nonaligned countries is refraining from participation in any collective military alliance and from bilateral alliances with big powers. The Soviet Union, however, has tried its utmost to make the nonaligned movement an ally, turn the movement into a tool for Soviet aggression and expansion and tear the movement from its foundations. Soviet propaganda has hypocritically advertised that the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and its community are identical with those of the nonaligned movement, that their stands agree with or are close to each other and that there are no basic contradictions between them.

The Soviet Union has bedecked itself as the natural and most reliable ally of the non-aligned movement. It says alliance with the Soviet Union is one of the inexhaustible sources of strength for the movement and a guarantee that the role of the nonaligned will be strengthened and enhanced. The Soviet Union has also bragged unabashedly and posed itself as the benefactor of the nonaligned movement, alleging that without the Soviet Union it is impossible for the movement to develop successfully, even attacking the nonaligned countries' refusal to ally themselves with the Soviet Union as isolationism.

Following the Soviet tune, Cuba has prettified the Soviet Union and nauseatingly advertised the USSR as the natural ally of the nonaligned movement, saying that opposing Soviet social imperialism means alienating one's own natural ally, and has called on the nonaligned movement to lay down a clear-cut policy of support for its natural ally. Cuba also has attacked those nonaligned countries which uphold the principle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, saying that all attempts to set the nonaligned countries against the socialist camp are extremely counterrevolutionary.

What is even more serious is the fact that to carry out its counterrevolutionary strategy for global hegemony, the Soviet Union has everywhere expanded its sphere of influence and occupied important strategic positions. It has gone so far as to instigate Cuba to use force in aggression and interference against other nonaligned countries. The Soviet Union has sent Cuban mercenaries to conduct armed intervention in Africa. Under Soviet command, Cuban mercenaries have engaged in naked armed aggression and interference and engineered subversive plots in Angola, Zaire and areas along the Red Sea. This has made it extremely difficult to safeguard the internal unity of the nonaligned movement, and the situation has become more serious than ever before.

These facts fully show that the Soviet Union is the archcriminal in sabotaging the non-aligned movement and Cuba is an agent planted by the Soviet Union within the movement. Because of the sabotage and divisive activities of the Soviet Union and Cuba, which is manipulated by the Soviet Union, the nonaligned movement is faced with a serious struggle on the question of whether or not to continue adherence to the general orientation of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and whether to uphold unity or peddle splittism.

Recently, many nonaligned countries have denounced the Soviet Union and Cuba for their criminal activities in sabotaging and splitting the movement. To continue sound development of the movement, many nonaligned countries have expressed their determination to prevent division, strengthen unity and adhere to the correct orientation of the movement.

The Korean party and government held a joint conference on 12 July. The press communique of the conference emphatically points out: "The present situation urgently demands that the nonaligned countries form a united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the forces attempting to control the nonaligned countries and counter their scheme to divide, demoralize and seize control of the nonaligned countries with a strategy of unity." The communique stresses: "Opposing imperialism, firmly adhering and defending the movement's inherent character are fundamental for achieving unity. In the nonaligned movement we should not talk about progressive or nonprogressive countries, and we should not divide the member countries into this or that side. We should unite on the basis of the traditional policy of nonalignment."

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A Yugoslav press commentary stressed that it is necessary to maintain and strengthen the unity of the nonaligned countries and to uphold the independence of the nonaligned movement and its basic principle of opposing imperialism and hegemonism. A commentary in the paper (COMBAT) says: "The nonaligned countries are thoroughly opposed to division by blocs and opposed to imperialism and all forms of hegemonism and control. President Tito holds that this fact is the basic reason all those opposed to the nonaligned movement are trying their utmost to sabotage the movement and weaken its capacity for action." The commentary points out: "The factional stand and attempt to divide the nonaligned countries into progressive and conservative is nothing but fake radicalism. The real purpose is to divide the nonaligned countries."

The (NEWS WEEKLY) of Yugoslavia points out in a commentary: "Cuban press recently began to sharply oppose the nonaligned movement's tendency toward neutrality and suggested that the nonaligned countries unite with their natural ally, the socialist camp. There is no merit whatsoever in this suggestion."

Somali Foreign Minister Jama Barre spoke to the OAU Council of Ministers on 16 July, sternly denouncing Cuba's alliance with the Soviet Union in violation of the principle and purpose of the nonaligned movement. He pointed out: "Cuba no longer qualifies as a member of the nonaligned movement." Jama Barre stressed: "We should reiterate the commitment of the nonaligned countries to the principle and purpose of the nonaligned movement, especially its fundamental character of real nonalignment by refraining from alinement with big powers and blocs and from establishing military alliances with big powers, and opposing colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and foreign and external control in all forms."

At present, facts show that a large number of nonaligned countries are seeing more and more clearly that Soviet social imperialism is the main danger to sabotaging and splitting the nonaligned movement. We believe that as long as nonaligned countries, which are experienced in fighting hegemonism and uphold the tradition of independence and initiative, fight in unity, they will be able to smash the external and internal conspiracies to disrupt and split the movement, overcome all future difficulties and will contribute to further consolidating and developing the nonaligned movement.

USSR IMPORTS HIGH-PRICED SUGAR FROM CUBA

OW261709Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--This year, the Soviet Union has imported some 3.8 million tons of sugar from Cuba. This is the biggest figure in the past few years, according to a report in the Cuban paper GRANMA. The Soviet Union has been reportedly the biggest sugar-buyer of Cuba for many years. From 1959 to 1977, 39.24 million tons of Cuban sugar went to the Soviet Union. During 1975-1977, Cuba exported over three million tons of sugar to the Soviet Union each year.

Foreign press reported that since Cuban mercenaries' armed intervention in Africa, the Soviet Union has been importing Cuban sugar at a price substantially higher than the going rate in world markets as a kind of "subsidy" to Cuba. Under the 1976-1980 trade price agreement signed between the two countries in February, 1976, the Soviet Union should pay 30 U.S. cents for every pound of Cuban sugar. But, the Soviet Union raised the price to 35 cents at a time when sugar price in world markets fell to over seven U.S. cents per pound.

NORTH ASIA

DPRK AMBASSADOR HOSTS 26 JULY RECEPTION IN PEKING

OW261354Y Peking NCNA in English 1306 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su gave a film reception here this afternoon on occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland liberation war. Among those attending were Yang Yung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Yao Chung-ming, vice-minister of culture; Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Yen Chih-hsiang, deputy director general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China. The Korean feature film "Sparkling Stars" was shown at the reception.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION FETED IN PEKING

OW261833Y Peking NCNA in English 1555 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Peking branch of the China International Travel Service gave a reception here this evening in honour of a friendship delegation of Japanese teachers, staff and workers who are fighting for the recovery of northern territories. The delegation is led by Yuzo Komine. Chang Yu, leading member of the China International Travel Service, attended.

In his toast, Chin Hai-ju, leading member of the Peking branch of the service, expressed admiration for and support to the struggle of the Japanese teachers, staff and workers for the recovery of northern territories. Delegation Leader Yuzo Komine pledged to unite with the people of China and other Third World countries, resolutely oppose Soviet hegemonism and struggle for the package return of the northern territories.

At the reception, Japanese friends performed a skit describing Japanese fishermen's struggle against Soviet hegemonism and for the recovery of northern territories. They also sang the Japanese song "Return Our Northern Territories." Chinese artists also presented a theatrical performance. The 29-member friendship delegation flew in yesterday.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC EMBASSY LODGES PROTEST OVER VIETNAMESE 'SLANDER'

OW261550Y Peking NCNA in English 1525 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Embassy here on July 25 expressed deep indignation and lodged a strong protest with the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry against the Vietnamese authorities' lies viciously slandering and attacking the embassy. The protest was lodged by Lu Ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy; with Tan Phong, acting director of the Chinese Affairs Department of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Lu Ming solemnly pointed out: "Recently, the Vietnamese authorities had its newspapers, periodicals, radio and the organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party NHAN DAN in particular, publish one article after another including such rubbish as the 'depositions' by Li Yeh-fu (Ly Nghiep Phu) and his cohorts. These articles contain vile slanders and scurrilous charges against the Chinese Embassy and even attacked the Chinese ambassador to Vietnam by name. These lies, concocted out of thin air by the Vietnamese authorities against the Chinese Embassy show the basic approach of the Vietnamese authorities which choose to continue to undermine the Sino-Vietnamese relations."

He declared that "the Chinese Embassy, strictly adhering to the Chinese Government's foreign policy, has done a great deal to uphold the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. Its work is open and above-board and impeccable. "Now, with a view to glossing over their anti-China and anti-Chinese activities and evading the blame for discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of large numbers of Chinese residents, the Vietnamese authorities have gone so far to spread lies and slanders against the Chinese Embassy. The Chinese Embassy hereby expressed its deep indignation and strongly protests against this."

The Chinese charge d'affaires added: "It is our hope that the Vietnamese authorities would honestly cherish the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, stop at once their mud-slinging and false accusations against the Chinese Embassy and refrain from doing anything detrimental to this friendship."

NCNA Comments

OW261958Y Peking NCNA in English 1944 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--Lies have been spilled one after another by the Vietnamese authorities to accuse the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi and the Hanoi office of the HSINHUA News Agency of "inciting" and "organizing" Chinese residents to leave Vietnam for China. They were invented in the hope of glossing over the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign. But the lies sound so fantastic that they only succeed in landing the liars themselves in a ridiculous and sorry plight.

The Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN, in an article on June 7 entitled "They Implement the Policy of Forcible Exodus of Hoa People" made public the "confessions" of Tran Hoat and two others. On June 17, the same paper said that Tran Hoat confessed that he had had "close ties with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Hanoi" and had "worked as an interpreter for the permanent Chinese correspondent in Hanoi." It is true that Tran Hoat had worked as an interpreter for the Chinese correspondent, but it was nine years ago when Tran Hoat, a member of the Vietnam Workers' Party, was assigned the job by the Diplomatic Service Bureau under the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam. Since then he has never had any contact with the Hanoi office of the HSINHUA, not to mention the Chinese Embassy. The Vietnamese security forces know most well who Tran Hoat actually is.

NHAN DAN in a report on June 19 said that Tran Hoat confessed that his "immediate superior" was Ly Nghiep Phu, "a more important personality," who had "clandestinely left for China and was afterwards sent to Kampuchea" and then "ordered to Saigon." In fact, the Vietnamese authorities know clearly how Ly Nghiep Phu went to Kampuchea by way of China. Ly Nghiep Phu's father-in-law lived in Kampuchea. It was precisely the Vietnamese authorities who approved Ly Nghiep Phu's request to go to his father-in-law in Kampuchea via China and to settle down in Phnom Penh in 1966. As to why he and his family went from Phnom Penh to Vietnam (Saigon) after the liberation of Phnom Penh, it was a matter which had absolutely nothing to do with China.

The "confessions" concocted by the Vietnamese authorities alleged that there was operating in the Chinese Embassy a "supreme council for direction" of the "campaign to coerce Hoa people to move back to China" and that the "council" was "headed by Ambassador Chen." This is pure humbug. In order to substantiate their charge that China is engaged in "a campaign to coerce Hoa people to move back to China," the Vietnamese authorities have indulged in their imagination to an extent that they totally disregard common sense.

At the 19th meeting of the negotiations for bringing back victimized Chinese by sea on July 24, the Vietnamese representative had the impudence to say that Chinese "psychological warfare specialists" and "bad elements among the Hoa people" "intimidated families of Hoa people by furtively flinging slips of paper together with knives into their homes" at night. In addition, the Vietnamese representative alleged that on July 15, after China had strengthened border control, amplifiers were set up, which pour out "incendiary propaganda in three languages." Over the amplifiers, China allegedly has declared that China and Vietnam will go to war with each other. All Hoa people who refuse to return to China will be put to death when Chinese forces fought their way into Vietnam." The absurdity of these lies only serves to show that the liars are at their wit's end.

The article, "A Living Testimony," published in the Vietnamese paper TIEN PHONG on July 4 is even more fantastic. It alleges that a man by the name of Liu Hua, "formerly an army surgeon of Hospital 6604 in Canton," "had been sent by China to Vietnam to carry out illicit activities." Liu Hua, so it is said, "was very active among the Hoa people who maintained close ties with the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi." But extensive investigations prove that of all the hospitals among the Canton units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the local hospitals of Kwangtung Province, there is not one which bears that name ("Hospital 6604"), not to say a surgeon by the name of Liu Hua allegedly working at that hospital.

The TIEN PHONG article further alleges that Liu Hua was sent to Vietnam as early as 1973 and was later caught by the Vietnamese authorities and deported by the Vietnamese department concerned in November, 1975 and that "a Chinese senior captain" came in person to receive him. It is well-known that the PLA did away with the military ranks as early as 1965. How on earth could one see "a Chinese senior captain" in 1975!

Then how come all these "confessions" and "living testimony"? This may be explained by what a Chinese resident went through only recently. In the middle of this month, he was arrested by the Vietnamese public security authorities just as he had gone through all the formalities and was ready to leave for China. He was told by some public security personnel to sign a "confession," prepared in advance, to the effect that he had been collecting intelligence in Vietnam for China. He flatly refused. The public security men seized his hand and tried to affix his fingerprint on the paper by force. This failed too. Then they coaxed him and served him tea, again with no avail. Being at the end of their tether, the Vietnamese authorities finally had to set him free.

NCNA CITES PHNOM PENH ON SRV BOMBING OF CAMBODIA

OW261729Y Peking NCNA in English 1721 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly sent aircraft to bomb and strafe villages in Kampuchea since early July and committed grave crimes, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. After suffering serious defeats in their aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities flew into rage and became more reckless. They sent aircraft on July 2, 3, 7 and 8, four each time, to bomb and strafe Sden, Som and Dah villages of Punnleap District along Highway 7. One girl, one pregnant woman and a man are killed, a number of houses destroyed, some plots of paddy fields wrecked and some cattles killed.

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On July 19 and 24, the Vietnamese authorities sent six and ten planes respectively to bomb Highway 10 in Svay Rieng Province. Crops were damaged. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army brought down two planes, giving the aggressors due punishment. The radio said all this has proved that the Vietnamese authorities are going to escalate their war of aggression and further revealed their true nature as aggressors and expansionists.

SRV OFFICIAL VISITS ASIAN, PACIFIC COUNTRIES

OW261644Y Peking NCNA in English 1629 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Phan Hien visited Thailand, Japan, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia from July 3 to 26. During the tour, he tried hard to deny the fact that Vietnam has put itself under the wing of the Soviet Union. He also tried to deny that Vietnam has committed aggression against Kampuchea and conducted anti-China activities and played the role of "Asian Cuba." But during this period, Moscow continued to heap praises on Vietnam, commending it as a "solid outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia", declaring that Soviet-Vietnamese "friendship and fraternal unity have become especially enduring and solid," and "have new form and depth" at the present condition. At the same time, the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN also expressed Vietnam's "determination to play the role of an outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia."

Vietnam has for many years accused the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) of "being actually a military alliance," "a tool of U.S. new colonialists" and of "causing unstable situations in the region." But Phan Hien made an about face during the visit when he declared that "the ASEAN is a non-military organization." He also said that Vietnam wants to "cooperate" with the ASEAN in the social-economic field and to consult with it on choosing a name for a "cooperative organization" and other issues and to make it a satisfactory organization. He even advocated yesterday that the Southeast Asian countries should meet "to discuss the formation of a new organization so as to turn Southeast Asia into a peaceful, independent and neutral region." At the same time, the Soviet Union which has always been hostile to the ASEAN made it known in a commentary of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY that it has recommended Vietnam to participate in the ASEAN. If the ASEAN wants to establish a region of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia, it should expand the sphere to include Vietnam, the commentary said. The abrupt change in the Vietnamese-Soviet attitude towards the ASEAN has aroused suspicion and vigilance among ASEAN countries and public opinion in Southeast Asia. In an exclusive interview with AFP on July 13, Singapore's Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam said that it was "safer" to assume the change in the attitude of the Soviet Union as a "tactical move." ASEAN should be not allowed to be used as a jumping board, or a shield or a spear to intensify the conflict in the Indochinese states, he said.

During his stay in Japan, Phan Hien also revealed the change in Hanoi's former stand of fiercely attacking the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the "Manila Declaration" made last year by Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. He said instead that Vietnam highly evaluated Japanese Prime Minister's "Manila Declaration" and had an "understanding" of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. However, while Phan Hien made these flattering statements, the Vietnamese paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN put out an article saying that Washington "attaches special importance to the role of Japan" in realising its schemes in the Asian and Pacific region and that the "Japanese militarists also have their own fond dream for the future."

On the tour Phan Nien repeatedly indicated that Vietnam was ready to hold negotiations with the United States on the normalisation of relations at any time and place and without any preconditions. He also expressed the hope that Japan would mediate between Vietnam and the United States.

LI CHIANG RECEIVES PHILIPPINES' ENERGY MINISTER

0261206Y Peking NCNA in English 1601 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, this evening gave a banquet in honour of Geronimo Z. Velasco, minister of energy of the Philippines, and his party. Narciso G. Reyes, Philippine ambassador to China, was present on the occasion. Earlier in the afternoon, Minister Li Chiang met Minister Velasco and his party and had a friendly conversation with them.

Meets With Kang Shih-en

OW270830Y Peking NCNA in English 0801 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here with Geronimo Z. Velasco, minister of energy of the Philippines, and his party. Philippine Ambassador to China Narciso G. Reyes was present. Among those present was Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade. Minister Velasco and his party will soon leave Peking for home.

PHILIPPINE PAPER EXPOSES SRV-USSR S.E. ASIAN THREAT

OW261719Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Philippine paper BULLETIN TODAY carries an article today exposing Vietnam's expansionist policy and Soviet threat in Southeast Asia. The article says: "There is no disputing that since Vietnam scored a major victory over the United States in recent Vietnam war, Hanoi has developed expansionist ambitions. There is furthermore, every possibility that Vietnam could be the Soviet Union's Cuba in the Far East." Considering that country's acts in Africa, the article points out: "The prospects are, indeed, pregnant with storm clouds--for the developing countries of Southeast Asia." The article says: "Of immediate concern to the Filipinos and other Southeast Asians is Vietnam's obviously expansionist policy."

SINGAPORE INCREASES TRADE WITH OTHER ASEAN STATES

OW221604Y Peking NCNA in English 1550 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul (HSINHUA)--Singapore's trade with the other four member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has registered a sharp increase, according to Singapore newspaper reports. Last year, the total amount of trade with Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines reached 4,970 million dollars, which represented an 18.4 percent increase over the year before. Singapore exported oil, oil products and electric machines, and imported from these countries rubber, timber, machines, vegetable oil and textile fabric.

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN MEDICAL DELEGATION--Peking, 24 Jul--A Pakistan delegation for the study of medicinal herbs and pharmaceuticals led by Dr. G.M. Khattak, director general of the Pakistan Forest Institute, left here today to visit southern China before returning home. During their stay in Peking, the Pakistan friends visited hospitals, research institutes and pharmaceutical plants. They were entertained at a banquet given by Chi Chung-bu, president of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine. The delegation arrived here on July 16. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0727 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW]

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EUROPE

HUA KUO-FENG MEETS ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

OW261647Y Peking NCNA in English 1639 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this evening met with the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government. Chairman Hua and Gheorghe Oprea had a friendly conversation in a comradely fashion.

Comrade Gheorghe Oprea conveyed the warm regards of President Nicolae Ceausescu to Chairman Hua. He said: "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu wishes the Chinese people happiness." Chairman Hua expressed hearty thanks for this. He said: "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to China not long ago has resulted in a big step forward in the development of the relations between the two parties and two countries of China and Romania. There are broad prospects for the development of political, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries." Chairman Hua asked Comrade Gheorghe Oprea to convey his best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian comrades present at the conversation were Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China; Alexandru Rosu, vice-minister of machine-building; and Ion Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Present were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of Foreign Trade; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building.

Talks Continue

OW261709Y Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon continued talks with Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government.

Delegation Ends Visit, Departs

OW270356Y Peking NCNA in English 0123 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Romanian Government delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government, left here for home by air early this morning after a friendly visit to China. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier; Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and embassy officials were present. In the past two days, First Deputy Prime Minister Oprea visited the Machine Tools Institute, the motor vehicle plant and the tele-communications equipment plant in Peking.

JOINT CELEBRATION OF PLA ANNIVERSARY IN BELGRADE

OW270834Y Peking NCNA in English 0818 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Federal Secretariat for National Defence of Yugoslavia held a meeting today in the House of the People's Army, warmly celebrating the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Attending the meeting were Vice-Chief of the General Staff of the People's Army Colonel General Janko Sekirnik, Commander of the Belgrade Garrison Colonel General M. Stanimirovic, Director of the Political Department under the Federal Secretariat for National Defence Lieutenant General P. Djuric, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Committee of the League of Communists in the People's Army Major General J. Jovicic and representatives from all services of the People's Army. Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chou Chiu-yeh, Military Attache Wang Chen-hsi and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

Colonel J. Zarkovic, assistant director of the Political Department under the Federal Secretariat for National Defence, and Military Attache Wang Chen-hsi spoke at the meeting. Colonel Zarkovic said: "Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people and the glorious People's Liberation Army grew in strength in the sharp and arduous revolutionary struggles, and finally overcame the enemies at home and abroad in October 1949." He said: "The victory of the Chinese revolution has great world and historic significance in developing the socialist system and encouraging the people and revolutionary movements fighting for freedom, independence and socialism." "At present, we are watching in happiness the new successes gained by the friendly Chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the new successes achieved by the People's Liberation Army in political and military training," he continued to say. "We are convinced that the friendship between our two peoples will be further strengthened and our relations of cooperation including cooperation between our two armies will be further expanded," the colonel added.

Recalling the glorious road traversed by the Chinese PLA since its founding, military attache Wang Chen-hsi spoke of the tasks of grasping the key link of class struggle to bring about great order in the army and strengthening the army build-up and preparations against war. He warmly praised the tremendous achievements made by the Yugoslav People's Army under the leadership of LCY and Marshall Tito in strengthening national defence, safeguarding state independence and security and carrying out the strategic principle of all-people's defence. Wang Chen-hsi wished the Yugoslav People's Army new and greater successes in accomplishing the tasks put forward by the 11th Congress of LCY. He wished constant development of the friendship between the two armies and peoples of China and Yugoslavia.

The speeches were followed by the showing of a colour documentary "President Tito Visits China" and another Chinese film. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The participants visited a picture exhibition on the Chinese PLA in the House of the People's Army.

YUGOSLAV ENVOY TO PRC FETES LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS DELEGATION

OW261809Y Peking NCNA in English 1558 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic and his wife gave a banquet at the embassy this evening in honour of the friendship delegation of the workers of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists.

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Among the guests were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and Li I-mang, Chang Chih-hsiang and Chiao Shih, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei had a cordial conversation with Comrade Branko Mikulic and Ambassador Mirko Ostojic over the banquet. They talked about the growing revolutionary friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Yugoslavia.

Group Departs

OW270333Y Peking NCNA in English 0203 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Jul (HSINHUA)--Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Mrs. Mikulic and the friendship delegation of the workers of the league he led wound up their friendship visit to China and left here for home by air early this morning.

Seeing the Yugoslav comrades off at the airport were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; and Chang Chih-hsiang and Chiao Shih, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. Also present were Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic, Mrs. Ostojic and embassy officials. While in China, the Yugoslav guests toured Peking, Shanghai, Nanchang, the Lushan Mountain and Kwelin and were warmly received wherever they went.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

YEH, HUA GREET LIBERIA'S INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

OW261837Y Peking in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee and Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message on Tuesday to Liberian President William Tolbert warmly greeting the independence day of the Republic of Liberia. The message expresses the wish that the Liberian Government and people under the leadership of President Tolbert will steadily achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building their country and that they will make further contributions in the struggle to defend African and Third World unity and oppose imperialism and hegemonism. The message hopes that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Liberia and the friendship between the two peoples will be consolidated and strengthened steadily.

Liberian Envoy Hosts Peking Reception

OW271703Y Peking NCNA in English 1501 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--John Daniel Cox, Liberian ambassador to China, and Mrs. Cox gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the 131st anniversary of the Republic of Liberia. Among the guests were Huang Chen, minister of culture; Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hsieh Pei-i, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Hao Chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yu Chien-ting, vice-minister of light industry; Yu Pu-hsueh, vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Yang Chun, leading member of the Ministry of Public Health; Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; and Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

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PRC GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS ZAMBIA VISIT

OW270309Y Peking NCNA in English 0205 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Lusaka, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left for Tanzania yesterday at the end of its visit to Zambia. The delegation had visited Lusaka and other parts of Zambia since its arrival here on July 16. The delegation was accorded a warm and friendly reception by the Zambian Government and people during its visit.

On July 18, Secretary General of the Zambian United National Independence Party (UNIP) Mainza Chona hosted a luncheon in honour of the delegation. Zambian Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo received the delegation that morning. On July 17, the delegation called on Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of the UNIP Defence and National Security Sub-Committee, and Kingslev Chinkuli, minister of power, transport and communications. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Greenwood B. Silwizya gave a dinner for the delegation that evening. On the evening of July 18, Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Ko Pu-hai held a dinner for the visiting delegation.

Arrives in Tanzania

OW262057Y Peking NCNA in English 2041 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived here this afternoon by special train of the Tanzania-Zambia railway after a friendly visit to Zambia. When the delegation arrived in Tunduma, a Tanzanian border town, it was accorded a warm welcome. Dancing and singing at the Tunduma railway station, dozens of girls and boys warmly welcomed the Chinese guests.

Present at the railway station here to welcome the Chinese delegation were Amil Jamal, minister of communications and transport; Simwanza, outgoing general manager; and Nyoni, newly appointed general manager of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority; and other government officials. Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Liu Chun was also present.

CENTRAL AFRICAN RULER RECEIVES PRC MEDICAL TEAM

OW251441Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jul--Central African Emperor Bokassa the First received the Chinese medical team in Berengo Palace in Bangui, capital of the Central African Empire, yesterday and had a friendly conversation with members of the team, according to a report from that city. Present on the occasion was Li Shih, Chinese ambassador to the Central African Empire.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MEETS SYRIAN AGRICULTURAL GROUP

OW270848Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chen Yung-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Syrian agricultural delegation led by Ahmad Qabalan, minister for agriculture and land reform. Omar al-Sayed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in China, was present on the occasion. Also present were Yang Li-kung, minister of agriculture and forestry, and Chang Wei-cheng, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

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MOROCCO MAY BOYCOTT 1979 HAVANA NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW252128Y Peking NCNA in English 2119 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Rabat, 25 Jul (HSINHUA)--"Morocco will not attend the 1979 Havana non-aligned summit conference if Cuba persists in pursuing its aligned policy," declared Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta yesterday.

He said this before leaving for Belgrade to participate in the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries. "While declaring itself standing for non-alignment, Cuba is utterly aligned," M'hamed Boucetta said. "It is for this reason that several countries have expressed their reservations concerning Cuba's participation in the Belgrade conference. On our part, we are not at all satisfied with the presence of thousands of Cuban soldiers on the African soil.

BRIEFS

SENEGALESE TEAM IN KIANGSU--The Senegalese national men's basketball team played friendship matches with the Kiangsu team and Nanking PLA team at the Wutaishan Gymnasium on 12 and 14 June, respectively. The matches were watched by Chang Chung-liang, vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Yu Yung-hsien, deputy director of the Political Department of Nanking PLA units; (Liu Chin), deputy chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and (Tso Wei-cheng), deputy director of the Cultural Affairs of the Political Department of Nanking PLA units. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW]

SOMALI ACUPUNCTURISTS--Mogadiscio, Jul 23--A ceremony was held in Mogadiscio's Benadir Gynecology, Obstetrics and Pediatrics Hospital to mark the commencement of 9 Somali acupuncturists. They are the first group Somalia has ever trained. After one year of intensive study and practice, the graduates of the training class under the tutorship of Chinese acupuncturists are now able to diagnose and give needling treatment to common complaints. Somali Minister of Health Musa Rabile Got and leader of the Chinese medical team Tsou Ko spoke at the ceremony, hoping for strengthened friendship and closer cooperation in medical work between the two countries and peoples. [Peking NCNA in English 2112 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW]

CONGOLESE JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Peking, Jul 20--Peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a journalists delegation from the Congo led by Souka, adviser to the minister of information. In his toast, Mu Ching, NCNA deputy director, on behalf of the journalists in Peking, extended a warm welcome to the delegation. "He spoke highly of the friendship between the people and journalists of the two countries. He said that the delegation's visit would be a contribution to promoting this friendship." Delegation leader Souka thanked the Chinese hosts for their hospitality. Congolese Ambassador to China Oscar Samba was present at the banquet. Attending were Chin Chao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, Kuo Wei, secretary-general of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and Wang Chen, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry. The Congolese journalists delegation arrived here this morning as guests of Peking press circles. [Peking NCNA in English 1629 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW]

PRC-AIDED IRAQI MILL--Baghdad, Jul 18--An inauguration ceremony for the Chinese-aided Kifri Woollen Washing and Spinning Mill of Iraq was held yesterday. Operation during trial production of the well-equipped mill has been normal and quality of the products reached the designed standards. A Chinese woollen spinning technical team has helped in training technicians of the mill. Chairman of the Iraqi General Organization of Industrial Designing and Construction Ahmed Mansour attended the ceremony and cut the ribbon on behalf of the minister of industry and mining. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0755 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW]

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CUBAN FORCES USED FOR SOVIET AGGRESSION, EXPANSION

OW221233Y Peking NCNA in English 1201 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Cuban Forces: Their Use for Soviet Aggression and Expansion"]

[Text] Peking, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--Recently, Cuba and her armed forces have come under strong attack from world public opinion for being the armed instrument used by the Soviet Union in pursuit of its global strategy for hegemony, aggression and expansion. Figures released by the British "International Institute for Strategic Studies" in its handbook "The Military Balance 1977-1978" show that Cuba's regular armed force number 189,000 of whom 160,000 are in the army, 9,000 in the navy and 20,000 in the air force. This means that Cuba has one of the largest standing armies in Latin America. Only Brazil, a nation with ten times the population of Cuba has a larger army, while Mexico, a nation with seven times Cuba's population has an army only half its size. Even Fidel Castro, president of the State Council of Cuba, conceded that the number of "regular effectives in the revolutionary armed forces far exceeds the economic and demographic possibilities of the country." One-fourth of this standing army has now been sent to Africa to serve as Soviet mercenary troops there.

Cuba's huge military machine is propped up solely by Soviet economic and military "aid." The Western press disclosed that between 1959 when Castro assumed power, and 1977, the Soviet Union had given Cuba more than 9,400 million U.S. dollars in economic "aid" and 3,000 million dollars in military "aid." The arms and equipment now used by the Cuban Armed Forces are all supplied by the Soviet Union. The U.S. AIR FORCE magazine reported in its April issue that equipment held by the Cuban Army includes 600 tanks, 200 armored personnel-carriers, artillery and anti-aircraft missiles--all furnished by the Soviet Union. Old ships given by the U.S. to the Cuban navy prior to 1959 have been replaced with more than sixty new Soviet vessels, including some of the latest cruise missile boats. The Cuban Air Force includes a fighter-bomber force of 100 MIG-21s and 50 of the older MIG-15s and MIG-17s. Castro revealed that the Soviet military aid to Cuba "plays a decisive role" in the building of the Cuban army, and that the value of the "modern means of defense" donated to the Cuban Armed Forces by the Soviet Union, "is in the order of thousands of millions of pesos."

To turn Cuba into a Soviet strategic base for aggression and expansion in the Western Hemisphere, the Soviet Union has built many modern military bases and facilities in various parts of Cuba in the past few years. They include air force bases, nuclear-powered submarine bases, arms depots, arms assembly and repair bases, modern ports and strategic railways and highways, as well as command tele-communication centres (satellite tele-communications centres, long wave radio stations and wireless monitoring stations). According to Cuban press reports, the Soviet Union has also installed a number of armaments repair depots in Cuba. Two general repair bases are known as "the Great October Socialist Revolution Depot" and the "Granma Depot," and one airplane repair depot is named after "Yuri Gagarin." In the statements made by the Cuban leadership and in press comments, these bases and installations have been vaunted as possessing "whole set of the most up-to-date technology and equipment" and being the "most advanced facilities" capable of repairing and maintaining all types of Soviet-made aircraft, warships, tanks and armoured cars. Meanwhile, the guideline of the Cuban Army, the principles of its build-up, its strategy and tactics, and its intelligence system, have all been made in line with the Soviet Union.

The presence of Soviet armaments and military installations in Cuba has brought in a stream of Soviet military specialists and consultants including a number of generals. A DPA report from Havana estimates the number of Soviet military advisers, agriculturalists, technicians and engineers in Cuba at 150,000 in all. Soviet military specialists and advisers have infiltrated into all military institutions of Cuba's three services. They now hold positions ranging from general staff to company unit. They exercise direct or indirect control over command, training, manoeuvres, and the maintenance and use of armaments. Cuba's MIG-21 fighters, SAM II anti-aircraft missiles, and missile-equipped cruisers and other modern weapons are all "manned under Soviet supervision."

Cuban military officers and technicians are being trained in Soviet military academies and schools. Nearly all Cuban military department heads and district and army unit commanders were once trained in the Soviet Union. The same is true for the majority of the naval engineering technicians, one half of the ground staff members and all pilots of the air ground staff members and all pilots of the air force. The Cuban daily GRANMA on December 2, 1974 had this to report: "The Soviet Union has contributed to the training of our commanders in its military schools and has provided (the Cuban armed forces) with the distinguished advisory service of its experienced specialists." The U.S. AIR FORCE magazine reported last April that it was the Soviet arms and Soviet instructors that had changed the Cuban Army into "a modern military force and made it almost a part of the Soviet Armed Forces."

As a result of the Soviet Union's massive military and economic investment in Cuba over the past ten years and more, this small island has become the Soviet Union's military spring board in the Caribbean. As was stated in a commentary in the U.S. journal THE MANCHESTER UNION LEADER on November 8th 1977: "The Russians have gradually turned this strategic Caribbean island into an 'offensive' military base for the purpose of expanding Soviet military and political influence throughout the world." At present, more than 20 Soviet TU-95b long-range reconnaissance bombers are stationed in turn at Cuban airports. Using this country as their base, they often fly missions over places near U.S. territory. Cienfuegos in Cuba has become a base for the Soviet task fleets manoeuvring in the Caribbean. The West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL said in an article on May 26, this year: "Ever since Cuba took action in Africa, more Soviet pilots have appeared on the island, and replaced Cubans in carrying out the daily tasks of flying over the country. Soviet Katyusha-type military trucks are seen in streets. Grenadiers and tankers are practising with Eastern-made (Russian-made) weapons on the coastal highway near the village of Mariel."

The Soviet Union has a great hold over the Cuban armed forces. While the two superpowers are intensifying their contention in Africa, it is these armed forces which, following Soviet instructions, made a large scale intrusion into the African Continent. This invasion and intervention by force began towards the end of 1975. First in Angola, then in Zaire and next in the Horn of Africa, the Cuban troops acted as "bullies" for the new tears. Cuba's success in this role in the past two years, has been appreciated by the Soviet Union and has resulted in more "aids" being sent to Cuba. The U.S. NEWSWEEK reported on June 19. "Moscow's financial aid to Havana in 1978 will total dollars 2.3 billion, nearly double the 1977 amount....At least part of the aid boost is regarded as payment for Cuba's pro-Soviet involvement in Africa." The British DAILY MAIL reported on April 20 that the Cuban mercenaries in Africa "have available more than 1,000 million pounds worth of Soviet weapons (all supplied for this specific theatre)." "There are --it is now estimated--some 800 newly deployed Russian tanks, and about 100 MIG-21 fighters.

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There is a wealth of artillery, including the devastating Katyusha rocket batteries, and the Soviet 130 mm howitzer," it added. Cuban leader Castro had said: "The history of the development of our armed forces is a history of cooperation with the Soviet armies." As a matter of fact, the history of the military cooperation between the two countries is an evil history in which the Soviet Union has gradually turned Cuba into a "beachhead" from which it is engaged in aggression and expansion in Latin America. By supplying Cuba with "economic and military aid" and sending its military experts and advisers, the Soviet Union has turned the Cuban Army into an instrument with which to pursue its expansionism.

ARGENTINE PAPER SAYS CUBA NO LONGER NONALIGNED

OW261342Y Peking NCNA in English 1212 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--Cuba is no longer a non-aligned country, the Argentine paper CLARIN says in a signed article yesterday, according to a report from Buenos Aires. The paper, published in Buenos Aires, says that at the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Belgrade, a question that concerns the representatives is what should be considered a good or not a good non-aligned country. Cuba is a touchstone for this kind of question, it adds. Quite a number of Third World governments consider that ever since Cuba's military intervention in Africa, Havana has closely linked its interests with Moscow and therefore taken sides. It has changed from a non-aligned to a non-non-aligned country, the paper points out.

A special correspondent of the Argentine paper LA NACION assigned to the Belgrade conference reported on July 23 that Cuba's intervention in Africa together with the Soviet Union has obviously deprived itself of the character as a non-aligned country. It is playing the role of the Trojan horse in the non-aligned movement. The article points out that the non-aligned summit conference next year is scheduled to be held in Latin America for the first time and Havana has been chosen for the site of the conference. But, as shown at the current Belgrade conference, it is too difficult for other countries to believe that Cuba is still a non-aligned country, it says.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES OBJECTIVE LAWS OF SOCIALISM

HK260045Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 13 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Ninth lecture on the general task for the new period by Sha Ying [3097 5391]: "Strive To Do Things According To the Objective Laws of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The general task for the new period put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is a great and arduous task. In order to fulfill this arduous but glorious task and to solve various kinds of new problems which will soon arise, we must give full play to our subjective initiative. For example, we must raise the ideological consciousness of the cadres and masses, develop socialist democracy, unite with all forces that can be united, bring all positive factors into play, carry forward the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion, etc. We also must take an honest and scientific approach and do things according to the objective laws of socialism. Only by doing things according to objective laws can we better develop our subjective initiative.

In 1962 Chairman Mao said in all earnestness in his "Talk At An Enlarged Meeting Convened By the CCP Central Committee: "In giving a historical account of how we Chinese Communists got to know, with much difficulty yet successfully, the laws governing the Chinese revolution in the period of democratic revolution, I hope to guide comrades to understand one thing: That getting to know the laws governing the building of socialism necessarily involves a process. We must take practice as the starting point and move from having no experience to having some experience, from having little experience to having more experience, from the building of socialism, this still unknown realm of necessity, to the realm of freedom, a leap in cognition--the attainment of freedom through the gradual overcoming of our blindness and the gradual understanding of the objective laws." We won victories in revolution and construction in the past because we studied and mastered the objective laws. An important reason why we erred and failed in some work was that we did not understand the objective laws and acted counter to them.

Laws are not chance things but repeatedly appear in the movement of things. They are governed by objective necessity. Whether or not you understand or like them, they invariably exist in line with given conditions. They are independent of man's will. Laws are found behind phenomena and are always conveyed by false appearance. However, laws are by no means metaphysical and mysterious. They can be understood. How can one understand them? Chairman Mao said in his thesis on war: "The only way to study the laws governing a war situation as a whole is to do some hard thinking. For what pertains to the situation as a whole is not visible to the eye, and we can understand it only by hard thinking; there is no other way." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol 1 p 179)

Take the economic laws of socialism for example. There are the basic economic laws of socialism, the law governing the planned and proportionate development of the national economy, the socialist law of value, etc. All these laws exist objectively and are independent of man's will. In order to effect the four modernizations, we must understand these laws, have scientific foresight, consciously do things according to these laws, give judicious guidance according to circumstances, do what is good for us and avoid giving blind directions subjectively. Only in this way can we achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. Will it work if we do not do things according to the objective laws of socialism? No. Our line, principles, policies and plans for building socialism are all formulated in accordance with the objective laws of socialism and the actual conditions in our country. If we do not understand the objective laws of socialism, we can never correctly formulate these things.

Chairman Hua emphatically pointed out at the recent National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade on Learning From Taching and Tachai: "Some comrades still do not recognize well enough the importance of studying, mastering and applying the economic laws of socialism. They have gone so far as to imagine that it is possible to put policies in command while neglecting objective economic laws and that acknowledgement of economic laws means negating politics in command; this view is entirely wrong. We must put proletarian politics in command of our economic work and must do things according to objective economic laws, these two aspects being a unity. Leading cadres at all levels in the party should strive to bring politics and economics together and raise the quality of their economic management. This is of key significance for the rapid development of the national economy and calls for particularly close attention."

The exploration of the objective laws of socialism being so important, how should we proceed to master them? First, we must conscientiously sum up experience. Chairman Hua pointed out in the government work report to the Fifth NPC: "We must study hard and work well, sum up experience and attain a better grasp of the laws governing socialist economic construction." We have accumulated rich experience in class struggle and in the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and have experienced success as well as failure. We have given a lot in order to learn. Now we must conscientiously sum up positive and negative experiences accumulated over the past 28 years and explore the objective laws of socialism from them. However, our understanding of the objective laws of socialism is far from complete. Fresh experiences will be gained in the course of practice; we must promptly sum up the new experiences and constantly supplement and modify our regulations and measures to make them conform with the objective laws in a better way.

To master the objective laws of socialism and speed up the four modernizations, the important thing is to study diligently and be good at study. We are now unfolding a sustained study movement. We must diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We cannot understand the objective laws of socialism and solve the practical problems of revolution and production unless we have a broad and accurate grasp of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and closely link theory with reality. We must never take isolated formulas and phrases of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as panacea and apply them mechanically.

In order to explore the objective laws governing the struggle for production and scientific experiment, we must also diligently study science and technology. The crux of the four modernizations is the mastery of modern science and technology. Without the rapid development of science and technology, it is impossible to develop the national economy at high speed. Chairman Hua called on us to greatly raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation. This is very important strategic thinking. If our workers, peasants, army men, cadres and intellectuals have no knowledge of science and technology, they can hardly master modern production skills, use modern equipment and manage the modern economy. In order to fulfill the general task for the new period, each person must diligently study politics and at the same time strive hard to improve his general educational level, study professional work and science and technology, master the methods of management in the field of modern science and technology, and gradually grasp the laws governing scientific and technical work so as to become an expert in his own field.

In order to energetically explore the objective laws of socialism and develop a good work style, the most important thing is to revive and carry forward our party's style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line.

Persistently seeking truth from facts means that when we do things we must proceed from reality and not from subjective wishes. In order to acquaint ourselves with the actual situation, we must investigate. We must understand that seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and combining theory with practice are all basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. We cannot go against these basic principles in doing our work and in solving problems.

The work style of seeking truth from facts is closely related with that of following the mass line. The people are the motive force in the making of history and the masses are the real heroes. Based on this principle, Chairman Mao formulated the method of leadership for our party, i.e., "from the masses, to the masses." In order to understand the objective laws of socialism, we must give full play to democracy and, on the basis of broad democracy, pool the experience and wisdom of the masses.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" always opposed seeking truth from facts and investigation and looked down upon the masses. Under the pernicious influence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, some of our party members and cadres were infected by subjectivism, bureaucratism and formalism. They acquired the habit of boasting and lying, reported only the good news, and publicized the achievements but not the shortcomings. They even fabricated false and unjust charges. We must resolutely overcome and rectify the appalling mistakes of divorcing from the masses and from reality, going against the people's wishes and committing offences against law and discipline. We must revive and carry forward some of our party's fine traditions and work style.

In this grand and imposing era of world-shaking changes, we must explore the mystery of nature and turn the many aspects of socialism from the still unknown realm of necessity into the realm of freedom. Here, the crucial thing is to have great revolutionary drive and courage in practice, adopt an honest attitude and do things according to the objective laws of socialism. The combination of revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach is a basic feature of Marxism-Leninism. It is also the work style consistently advocated by our party. Only by combining a lofty revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific approach can we overcome all difficulties, speed up construction, fulfill our grand tasks and turn China into a great, modern and powerful socialist country.

EDITORIAL HAILS SOOCHOW'S HIGH FARM YIELD

OW251059Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1649 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 23 July Editorial: "Looking At Southern China From Soochow"]

[Text] Peking, 22 Jul--"Is it possible to achieve 2,000 catties of grain per mou in 50 years" in areas south of the Huai River? This goal of high farm yield posed by Chairman Mao 21 years ago is being realized in Soochow Prefecture today. Soochow has conscientiously learned from Tachai's basic experience, adapted it to local conditions and found a way to achieve high farm yield. The orientation is correct, the method is suitable and, with persistent efforts, the prefecture is optimistic that the goal of 1 ton of grain per mou can be achieved soon.

Since the agricultural conference of the northern areas in 1970, Soochow Prefecture--where arable land averages only 1 mou per capita--has been able to maintain stable, high grain outputs and has sold an average of 2.26 billion catties of grain to the state each year, thus surpassing state grain procurement targets by more than 300 million catties and reaching the equivalent of the prefecture's total annual grain output in the early post-liberation period.

Even in 1977 when the prefecture was hit by serious natural disasters, it still fulfilled state grain procurement tasks and kept commune members' incomes at the same level as in the good years of the past. Soochow's outstanding achievement is encouraging. Its experience in rapidly developing agriculture has widespread application. It is especially necessary for the vast areas in southern China, where conditions are similar to those of Soochow, to refer to Soochow's experience and, in consideration of local conditions, do some serious thinking and discussion.

Agriculture in the southern areas is important to the whole country. More than half of China's grain output comes from the 11 provinces, 1 municipality and 1 autonomous region in southern China; 95 percent of China's paddy fields are in the south, thus providing 95 percent of the national rice output; and other farm and sideline products are very abundant and diversified. Farm production in the south has made great advances since liberation. The Hangchow-Chiahsing-Huchou Plain, the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River-Han River Plain, The western Szechwan Plain and the areas on the banks of Tungting Lake and Poyang Lake have all supplied large quantities of marketable grain, cotton and other farm and sideline products to the state. However, these supplies have slowed down in the last 7 or 8 years due to the sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four"; output of rice, the major grain crop, rose by an average of only 2.3 percent a year on the whole, with some areas showing no increases or even decreases in output. The speed of agricultural development is very uneven. Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh and Kwangsi have developed rapidly but other provinces and areas have moved slower. The gaps are quite large and large gaps indicate great potential. An important question for the south in speeding up agricultural development is how to benefit from Soochow Prefecture's experience in achieving stable, high yields, conscientiously sum up local experience, apply measures suited to local conditions, make good suggestions, tap potentials and close the gaps.

Why has Soochow Prefecture advanced to the front ranks of the entire country in high agricultural output? One important reason is that they have done a good job in farmland capital construction. Since the first National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, they have regarded farmland capital construction as a great socialist undertaking, worked hard and in a down-to-earth way and produced results in 3 years. The party Central Committee recently pointed out in its important note on circulating the experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCF Committee (Hunan) in reducing the peasants' burdens: "To achieve rapid agricultural development, it is imperative to carry out farmland capital construction in a big way." Only high-standard water conservancy works can greatly increase our ability to resist natural disasters, create conditions for agricultural mechanization, scientific farming and reform of the farming system and obtain higher output from limited arable land.

The areas around the lakes and along the rivers in southern China have traditionally been intensively cultivated and have achieved stable, high yields. Today, as the whole nation advances toward the four modernizations, it is necessary for people in these areas to make serious efforts in absorbing and popularizing other areas' good experiences that have been proven effective; learn and popularize advanced science and technology; be good at keeping and carrying forward their own fine traditions and good experiences; and speed up the building of large-scale socialist agriculture in a way suited to local conditions. One important task is to thoroughly transform the old faces of mountains and rivers, passed down from the days of a small peasant economy, and to basically change the conditions of agricultural production. Otherwise, it will be impossible to build a solid foundation for large-scale socialist agriculture.

Some areas have not engaged in farmland capital construction for many years because they don't have the "impudence to offend the star god Taisui" and don't dare to proceed from reality and change production conditions. Thus, they remain in a passive position--depending on nature and "suffering major crop failures where there are major natural disasters and minor crop failures when there are minor natural disasters." For them, rapid agricultural development is out of the question. These people are bound to hamper the four modernizations. We must understand that large-scale farmland capital construction is not only absolutely necessary for the northern areas but equally necessary for the southern areas where the population is dense, land is scarce and production is relatively high.

Of course, conditions in the south differ from those in the north; different conditions also exist in different southern areas. The focus and main direction of large-scale farmland capital construction must be determined by the principle of meeting local conditions. It is necessary to conduct investigations and studies, do a lot of hard work and formulate a plan that conforms with objective reality. Only with correct planning can we seize the initiative. In the south, the multiple-cropping index is high, crop rotation is tight, and it is even more important to pay attention to proper handling of the relationship between a year's production and long-range construction. In drawing up farmland capital construction plans, strategically it is necessary to liberate the mind, stand on a high plane, look far ahead and aim to build large-scale socialist agriculture; tactically, it is necessary to plan carefully, do what is within local capabilities and do it in stages so that farmland capital construction can be carried out project by project, area by area, without fail. It is necessary to insist that projects yield benefits in the same year they are built while simultaneously achieving increased production. Neither production nor construction must be overemphasized at the expense of the other; production must be promoted with construction and construction guaranteed with production.

The key to success in farmland capital construction lies in implementing party policies. We must seriously, carefully and strictly implement all relevant policies and not be careless or negligent. Farmland capital construction concerns the interests of thousands upon thousands of peasant families. If policies are implemented well, the enthusiasm of the masses will truly be brought into play and, "when people work with one heart and mind, even Mount Tai can be removed" and the people can work wonders. If the converse occurs, the enthusiasm of the masses will be dampened. In some places it appears as if a large number of people are working while, in fact, the work is dragging, progressing slowly, burdening the people, wasting money, and achieving half the results with double the effort. Aren't there enough lessons like this? Soochow Prefecture has insisted on self-reliance and, in working for coordination and cooperation, displayed a communist work style while seriously implementing the policies of equitable distribution of burdens and of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. As a result, farmland capital construction has advanced in both speed and quality. If we practice "egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition" and increase unreasonable burdens on the production teams and commune members, the masses' enthusiasm will be short-lived. We must bear in mind historical lessons, cherish the masses' enthusiasm a hundred times more and never repeat the mistake of "egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition." When non-beneficiary communes and production brigades and teams provide manpower for farmland capital construction, production teams must not be forced to pay money and food, but should be given suitable recompense. As for key projects, the state and localities should provide proper help.

From where do funds and materials for farmland capital construction come? Total dependence on state investments won't do. The basis for these things should generally be self-reliance. What's the source of strength for self-reliance? It is the masses. Soochow Prefecture has relied on the strength of the masses, and the communes and their subdivisions have run commune and brigade enterprises, diversified their economies and achieved a comprehensive development of agriculture, sideline production and industry. This type of situation will provide the main source of funds for farmland capital construction and solve the problems of materials, machinery and training of technical personnel. Southern China has ample manpower, abundant resources and superior conditions for developing commune and brigade enterprises and a diversified economy. It is now becoming more and more obvious that by engaging solely in grain production and by relying only on limited agricultural accumulation, it is very difficult to develop the capability of carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction and is impossible to improve commune members' living standards to any notable degree. Only by basing ourselves on self-reliance, making full use of the favorable conditions in each locality, bringing about a major development of commune and brigade enterprises and diversifying their economies will we develop the capability of carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction and simultaneously make a notable improvement in commune members' living standards. Party committees should strengthen leadership over commune and brigade enterprises and the development of a diversified economy. Concerned departments should provide vigorous support and help them to gradually integrate their production, supply and marketing with state plans.

The outstanding achievements of Soochow Prefecture have been won in the course of struggle. When the "four pests" were running amuck, Soochow Prefecture, under the leadership and support of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, feared no oppression, believed in no evil, closely relied on the masses, repelled the "gang of four's" serious interference and sabotage, firmly carried out the task of going all out to develop agriculture set forth by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the first National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, and never wavered in conscientiously learning From Tachai, persistently conducting education on the party's basic line in the rural areas and carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way. We must emulate this kind of revolutionary spirit and, while engaging in farmland capital construction, penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," eliminate their poisonous influence, and revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of plain living and hard work, seeking truths from facts and forging close ties with the masses. Party committees at all levels must delve into reality, go among the masses and try to make notable improvements in work methods and style of leadership. This is an important guarantee for success in our great socialist undertaking, that is, farmland capital construction.

Looking at southern China in light of Soochow, we have ardent hopes for the southern areas, particularly those areas where conditions are roughly similar to or even better than those of Soochow Prefecture. Looking at the whole country in light of Soochow, we are filled with confidence about the prospects for rapid agricultural development. If, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people of our country resolutely act according to the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, conscientiously sum up the positive and negative experiences of each area gained over the past 28 years, firmly implement the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the 700 million peasants, we will definitely be able to gradually build our country into one with a high farm output.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR URGES PUNISHING CHIEF CULPRITS

OW260520Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 23 July Commentator's article: "Attack the Chief Culprits To Educate the Majority"]

[Text] The article says: With the deepening of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, a number of localities have lawfully arrested ringleaders who masterminded frameups and unjust cases, chief criminals who are guilty of beating, smashing and looting, as well as other elements who violated laws and discipline in a serious way. Generally, these gang followers committed serious crimes against the people with grave consequences and many of them owe the people blood debts. Liu Chieh-ting and Chang Hsi-ting, who were recently arrested in Szechwan Province, are precisely such chief criminals who sabotaged Szechwan's socialist revolution and construction and whose hands are stained with people's blood. The arrest and punishment of these genuine and active counterrevolutionaries is absolutely necessary for our effort to deal a heavy blow to the gang of four and their bourgeois factional setup, to strictly enforce party discipline and state laws and to achieve great order across the land. Thus, many people have spread the news on punishing such criminals as soon as they heard it and have applauded such action.

The article says: Chairman Mao pointed out that it is necessary to pay attention to policy in dealing with the counterrevolutionaries and persons who have made mistakes and that it is necessary to narrow the target of attack and help more people by educating them. Accordingly, it is only those chief culprits who committed serious crimes and aroused the people's great indignation who will be punished. For the many who followed the gang of four and did only a few bad things and committed a few mistakes, our emphasis should be placed on educating and rescuing them. We should make them distinguish right from wrong, draw lessons from the past, and recognize and correct their mistakes through exposure and criticism of the gang of four. We must strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradiction and must not confuse these people. We must realize that many people were misled into wrongdoing and their mistake is mainly one of awareness.

Take the use of force in struggle, for instance. Under the instigation of Chiang Ching's reactionary slogan "Attack by Reason But Defend by Force," the use of force in struggle became prevalent for a while throughout the country. Among those who resorted to force in the struggle, there were bad elements, to be sure. But the great majority of them were the misguided masses. Through the Great Cultural Revolution, which provided education by both positive and negative examples and particularly in the struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four, the majority of the people, including those who took part in the use of force in struggle, now deeply resent and oppose such deeds. Therefore, in handling cases involving beating, smashing and looting, we must direct our attack at those chief culprits who either masterminded the incidents, owe blood debts to the people or committed inexcusable crimes. We must not include the ordinary person who merely took part in the beating, looting and smashing in our target of attack and we must not wantonly brand such a person as an "element guilty of beating, smashing and looting." Otherwise, we will be widening our target of attack which will have an adverse effect on our efforts to mobilize all positive factors and maintain stability and unity. There is an argument which merits our attention: "Whoever touched others, even on their little finger, cannot go unpunished."

This argument actually attempts to turn the general orientation of our struggle and confuse our class alignment. It is "left" in form and right in essence and must be opposed.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article concludes: Under the present excellent situation, we must be soberminded. While we must have a firm determination to eradicate the evil and leave no room for its revival, we should also pay close attention to party policy and handle things strictly within the bounds of the series of policies adopted by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua concerning the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

COMPLETION OF SUMMER GRAIN PURCHASING PLAN REPORTED

OW261348Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--China's summer grain purchasing plan was completed on July 20, and sales of market grain are continuing. Output of summer-harvested wheat and barley, which accounts for nearly one-fifth of China's annual grain output, was five million tons more than last year. The commune members got the good harvest after dealing with serious drought.

Efforts are being made to carry out fully the party's policy of grain distribution which means that the needs of the state, the collective and the individual are all given proper consideration. The aim is to ensure good grain reserves for the collective and more grain for the commune members.

FOREIGN TRADE VOLUME FOR JAN-JUN SCORES RECORD

OW260810Y Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--China's January-June exports were 28.5 percent more than the same 1977 period and imports rose 60 percent. There was a small trade surplus. The percentage of industrial exports continued to rise, with considerable increases in crude oil, coal and cotton fabrics, major export items.

Imports included a 70 percent rise in technology and whole plants and 41 percent more electrical equipment, machinery, meters and instruments. There were also greater imports of raw and other materials, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, and seeds and cattle to improve strains. Chemical fibre textiles, wrist watches, television sets and other manufactured goods were imported.

China signed more trade agreements and contracts with foreign firms than in the corresponding 1977 period. China's 1978 Spring Import and Export Commodities Fair set a record volume of import and export contracts. There was a record attendance of 38,000 visitors, including businessmen from 110 countries and regions, Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots residing in foreign countries and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao.

China also signed a long-term trade agreement with Japan and a trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS CAMPAIGN TO INSURE PRODUCT QUALITY

HK260100Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 18 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Short commentary: "Energetically Undertake Activities To Insure 'Products of Trustworthy Quality'"]

[Text] It is a delight to read about the activities undertaken by factories under the First Ministry of Machine Building to insure "products of trustworthy quality."

[paragraph continues]

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This campaign lays emphasis on fostering among the masses of staff and workers the revolutionary spirit of conscientiously assuming responsibility as well as the mentality of wholeheartedly serving the customers. All members of the shifts and teams that have been praised for their "products of trustworthy quality" show concern for the quality of products and consciously guard the pass in matters of quality. They never submit for inspection anything they do not believe to be of good quality. Instead, they report every rejection on their own initiative. This fully shows that the workers are masters of their own house. In order to improve the quality of products, we must rely on this spirit and on the efforts of all people.

To turn raw materials into finished products, there must be coordination among concerned units. A slip in any link of work will affect the quality of the product. Therefore, mutual support, supervision and coordination are necessary. How should we promote such coordination among enterprises? The agricultural machinery and motor vehicle company under the Tientsin Municipal First Bureau of Machine Building found a good method. It made its machine tools plant and assembly plant sign an "agreement on insuring products of trustworthy quality. In this way, it established close ties between the two units, solved some of the problems which had long been regarded as insoluble and improved the quality of its products. This experience deserves to be popularized.

The First Ministry of Machine Building recently set the criterion and methods of assessing products of "trustworthy quality" and urged us to vigorously unfold activities in this respect. It is to be expected that so long as the leading cadres at all levels pay attention to the work and grasp it in earnest, truly arouse the masses and update management work in all fields, the campaign to insure "products of trustworthy quality" will gradually deepen and the factories and enterprises will turn out more and more products of "trustworthy quality."

All trades and professions should launch the campaign to insure "products of trustworthy quality." If we all demand "trustworthy quality" of ourselves, we will be able to improve the quality of products and at the same time develop a fine social practice.

HUA NAMES LARGEST DIAMOND EVER FOUND IN CHINA

OW260952Y Peking NCNA in English 0922 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 26 Jul (HSINHUA) --The story has come out of a young Chinese peasant woman who was attracted by a luminous amber stone while weeding the fields in her native Shantung Province at the end of last year. The stone turned out to be a 158.786 carat diamond, and the young woman, Wei Chen-fang, decided after talking it over with the family to make it her gift to China, through Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Wei Chen-fang comes from a poor peasant family. For generations in old China, they had to beg their way through the years of famine and plague. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng named her discovery the "Chang-Lin diamond" after the Linshu County production brigade she belongs to. It is the biggest natural diamond ever found in China, and one of the biggest in the world.

Academy of Science reports are that the Chang-Lin diamond, found in the deep fault on the western shores of the Yellow Sea, an arm of the Pacific, throws new light on geo-science studies and the causes of the formation of natural diamonds.

Discoverer of Diamond Rewarded

OW270640Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

Translated by NCNA correspondents Sun Pang-caih, Chi Yu-ying and Chia Chien-chou: "The Story of Presenting A Precious Stone"]

[Excerpts] Tsinan, 25 Jul--On the morning of 7 January this year, the sound of gongs and drums shook the sky and the sound of firecrackers filled the yard of the office of Chishan commune on the bank of Shu River in Shantung Province.

Wearing a red silk ribbon and red flower, Wei Chen-fang [7614 2182 5364], a commune member and a CYL member, was seated on the rostrum. Amid a joyful atmosphere, nearly 1,000 cadres and masses enthusiastically applauded and congratulated her on receiving the state's commendation for the patriotic spirit she displayed.

On 21 December, 1977, commune members of Changlin production brigade of Chishan commune in Linshu County, Shantung, were about to go home after a day's work as the setting sun glowed over the banks of the Shu River. Finding a small patch of weeds near the place where she worked that needed cutting, Wei Chen-fang, a CYL member, used her spade to uproot them when something shiny and bright suddenly popped out from among the weeds. She picked it up, polished it carefully and found it to be a diamond.

After work, Wei Chen-fang took the precious stone home with great delight. While gazing at the shiny stone, members of her family discussed what to do with it. Wei Chen-fang thought: The precious stone is the state's asset, which plays an important role in industrial production. Therefore it should be presented to the state so it can contribute to the four modernizations. She discussed this matter with her family and they all agreed.

In the dead of night and under a small oil lamp, the family got together and wrote a letter to wise leader Chairman Hua about presenting the precious stone to the state. In the letter they said: While this precious stone was underground, it was a treasure of the motherland. Once unearthed it becomes the wealth of the people. Therefore, it should be presented unconditionally to the party and the people so that it may play its bounden role in achieving the four modernizations. They wrapped the diamond in several layers of red cloth and plastic sheets before it was put in a red cloth bag to be presented to Chairman Hua through a higher-level party committee.

The Lincni Prefectural CCP Committee, the Linhsi County CCP Committee and the Chishan commune CCP Committee convened a celebration meeting of nearly 1,000 persons at the commune to commend Wei Chen-fang for her noble act. At the meeting, Wei Chen-fang was awarded 3,000 yuan. She was also given a chance to become a worker. At the same time, a 24-hp tractor was given to the Changlin production brigade.

COMMENTARY ON PROMOTING COOPERATION IN SCIENCE EQUIPMENT

HK260110Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 19 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY short commentary: "Carry Forward the Spirit of Communist Cooperation"]

[Text] The method of establishing a cooperative network for supplying scientific research equipment as in Chengtu, Szechwan, is excellent and deserves to be publicized.

In only 2 years or so after this cooperative network was established, more than 100,000 pieces of scientific research equipment have been supplied to various units. This is a considerably large figure. As a result, the state has saved a great deal of money and, more importantly, time has been gained and many scientific research projects have developed quickly. [paragraph continues]

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If the same can be achieved throughout the country, it will be very possible to solve the problem of the lack of scientific research equipment and to quickly promote scientific research.

In order to help all units meet each other's needs for scientific research equipment, we must vigorously carry forward the spirit of communist cooperation and abolish departmentalist ideas. In order to accomplish the general task for the new period, we must step up the modernization of science and technology. Every comrade must constantly bear this whole situation in mind. Many units in Chengtu "open their warehouses and display their assets." They are short of equipment and other materials for their own use, but they give away what they have to aid fraternal units. This is a vivid manifestation of the communist spirit. This also shows the superiority of the socialist system in our country.

We believe that this spirit of communist cooperation will blossom throughout the country and bear bounteous fruits in science and technology.

SHANGHAI ENGINEER ENCODES CHARACTERS FOR ENTRY INTO COMPUTERS

OW202340Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] (Chih Ping-i), chief engineer of the Shanghai Research Institute for Instruments in Electric Engineering, has done research and succeeded in inventing a method of encoding Chinese characters with an instant code-identification, thus paving the way for directly feeding Chinese characters into computers. The entry of Chinese characters into computers has always been a major topic of research. The most difficult aspect of this problem has been that Chinese characters are square. In order to directly feed them into a computer, it could be necessary to convert Chinese characters into a language that a computer understands and into binary codes that can be directly fed into a computer. In order to overcome this difficulty, scientists and scholars who do research in this field both at home and abroad have adopted various methods of trying to achieve this scientific pinnacle for the past 20 years and more, and have attained some gratifying results. However, these results have been far from ideal.

By analyzing the pronunciation, shape and phoneticization of the Chinese characters, (Chih Ping-i) has invented a method of encoding Chinese characters with instant code-identification. He uses a system of 26 letters to encode Chinese characters in which four letters represent one Chinese character. Since the number of letters representing one Chinese character is fixed, it greatly simplifies the computer coding and software application. Instant code-identification is based on both the pronunciation and shape of the Chinese character. Once this method is mastered, one can easily identify a code and encode a Chinese character as soon as one sees it. The keyboard for encoding contains 26 letters. As compared with the keyboard used abroad which contains 3,600 Chinese characters, this keyboard is much smaller in size, with the additional advantage of having the same features as a keyboard used in the ordinary teletypewriters for Western alphabets. The internationally known touch-type method can also be used with this keyboard. The coding speed with this type of keyboard is much faster than with the keyboard used for typing Western alphabets. It is also quite easy to understand and remember the rules for instant code-identification. A coder who understands phoneticization of the Chinese characters can generally master this method of instant code-identification in 2 weeks.

The preliminary success in inventing this method of instant code-identification and its application has opened the gate to the establishment of a computer and data-storage network for the Chinese language.

After a computerized information center is established at a later date, newspapers, journals, books, reference materials, files and documents written in Chinese can be transformed into computerized data and stored in electronic computers. When the Chinese characters have entered the computer, people will be able to write computer programs in Chinese and communicate with the computers in this language. This development will create an important condition for popularizing computers in our country.

Today's WEN HUI PAO frontpages this news together with a newsletter entitled: "The Entry of Chinese Characters Into Computers," which introduces (Chih Ping-i's) invention of this method of instant code-identification. It also carried a signed article by (Wang Han): "Science and Imagination." After discussing the relationship between science and imagination, the article points out: (Chih Ping-i), chief engineer of the Shanghai Research Institute for Instruments in Electrical Engineering, is a scientist imbued with imagination. In 1968 he was isolated in a small room--6 square meters in area. However, this veteran scientist did not "behave himself." He worked on the scientific problem of encoding Chinese characters. Actually, his scientific experiments were inspired by his contemplating the lid of a tea cup. His lofty spirit of patriotism has shown how despicable and dwarfish the gang of four were! They were the ones who persecuted him. Determined individuals will surely succeed. After 9 years of painstaking effort, (Chih Ping-i) finally achieved his goal. His scientific imagination has become a brilliant fact. (Chih Ping-i) has made a valuable contribution to the modernization of Chinese characters.

NCNA REPORTS CONTENTS OF JULY ISSUE OF POETRY JOURNAL

OW150830Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--A poem written by Kuo Mo-jo, the late chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, is carried in the July issue of the journal POETRY. It is a poem that Kuo Mo-jo wrote to his wife Yu Li-chun on the eve of liberation, expressing the author's boundless loyalty to the revolution and to the people. On the inside cover there is a photograph of Kuo Mo-jo at work, taken in May 1977.

Poems by well-known poets such as Tsang Ko-chia, Chao Pu-chu, Tien Chien and Lin Lin are printed in memory of Kuo Mo-jo's lifelong revolutionary spirit and his immense contribution to contemporary Chinese socialist culture. Also included in this issue are reprints of poems written by Li Ta-chao, one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, and other communist martyrs. They are taken from a collection of poems by revolutionary martyrs published after liberation, which was however banned by the gang of four.

Mac Tun, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, wrote this inscription for the second edition of the collection shortly to come out: "March ahead along the path crimson with the blood of revolutionary martyrs, learn from the lofty qualities and heroic deeds of these proletarian revolutionaries who remained loyal to communism to the end, and make our humble contributions to the four modernizations." A facsimile of the inscription is carried in this issue of POETRY. More than 20 poems with woodcut and water colour illustrations are published. They reflect the revolutionary tradition and recollect the fighting and daily life in wartime Yenan. There are also new poems describing the bright prospects for socialist China.

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ANHWEI HANDLES CASES OF POWER CUTOFFS, SABOTAGE

HK250818Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Anhwei Provincial Electricity Bureau CCP Committee and the Fuyang Prefectural CCP Committee recently strictly handled two cases of the wanton stopping and sabotaging of power supplies in the Yingshang County Electricity Bureau. The provincial electricity bureau party committee received a letter which exposed (Chiao Yung-ching), former secretary of the Yingshang County Electricity Bureau party branch, and (Tai Chu-chiu), a worker, who indiscriminately stopped and sabotaged power supplies. The provincial electricity bureau attached very great importance to the letter and held a special meeting to study the two cases. It also followed the instructions of responsible comrades of the provincial party committee. Along with the Fuyang Prefectural Industry and Communications Office and the Yingshang County Revolutionary Committee, it set up a joint group to investigate and handle the two cases.

"(Chiao Yung-ching), secretary of the Yingshang County Electricity Bureau party branch ordered the personnel on duty at 0800 on 19 August 1977 to inform the county's chemical fertilizer plant about cutting off power supplies to the plant in order to install a meter. He also arbitrarily decided that power supplies be shut off from 0800 to 1800 on that day. The personnel on duty immediately followed the order and informed the chemical plant by telephone. 'Your plant has not paid its electricity bill. The electricity bureau is now cutting off power supplies to the plant. We might not supply power to the plant in the future. Power supplies to the chemical fertilizer plant were cut off at 0840 when the plant had just finished its check up and maintenance work. It urgently needed electricity to carry out production.

"After hearing the news, responsible comrades of the county Revolutionary Committee and the county Industry and Communications Office who were responsible for checking up on the plant made three consecutive telephone calls to the electricity bureau in the morning to inquire about the reason for the power cutoff. They also demanded that power supplies be immediately resumed. However, (Chiao Yung-ching) refused to resume power under the pretext of installing the meter.

"The installation of the meter was completed at 1159. At about 1300, responsible comrades of the county Revolutionary Committee, the county industry and communications office and the chemical fertilizer plant went to the Electricity Bureau to further find out the reason for the power cutoff and to discuss the quick resumption of the supply of power. They also seriously criticized (Chiao Yung-ching) for suddenly ordering the power cutoff. However, (Chiao Yung-ching) was very dissatisfied with the leaders' criticism and wantonly opposed them. He did not resume power supplies at 1800, the original time for the power resumption.

"The masses of staff and workers of the chemical fertilizer plant were very furious. They reported the situation to responsible persons of the county party committee, the prefectural Industry and Communications Office, the prefectural Electricity Bureau and other units. The principal responsible comrades personally talked with (Chiao Yung-ching) after learning about the incident. The prefectural Industry and Communications Office also telephoned and cabled (Chiao Yung-ching) demanding that he immediately resume power supplies. (Chiao Yung-ching) ignored the instructions of various levels and openly opposed them. He did not even care for production and delayed the resumption of power supplies for 5 days, thus causing an economic loss of nearly 200,000 yuan to the chemical fertilizer plant.

"Another case of wantonly stopping and sabotaging power supplies in the Yingshan County Electricity Bureau is even worse. (Tai Chu-chiu), a checking and repairing worker of the bureau, went to a theater in the county on the afternoon of 19 March 1978 to get a ticket for the film: 'The Female General of the Yang Family.' The theater's responsible persons and ticket sellers explained to him that the electricity bureau had already taken 20 tickets and that no tickets were left. (Ta Chu-chiu) acted arrogantly and became very upset with the theater's staff and workers. He openly shouted: 'If you don't sell me the ticket, no film can be shown in this theater.' He immediately returned to the electricity bureau. He ignored the advice of the personnel on duty and forced his way into the high-pressure switch room. He turned off the No. 3 switch at 1701. Thus, he caused a 11-minute blackout to large areas including 26 factories, communes, hospitals and theatres throughout the county."

(Ta Chu-chiu) refused to admit his mistakes during an interrogation. His attitude was very bad.

"The Fuyang prefectural party committee and the provincial electricity bureau party committee seriously studied the report of the joint investigation group. They unanimously decided that the two power cutoff cases in the Yingshan County Electricity Bureau were completely and wantonly caused by (Chiao Yung-ching) and (Ta Chu-chiu), who seriously violated law and discipline. They have had a very bad political impact and have caused very serious economic losses, which the party's discipline and the state law cannot permit.

"The Fuyang, prefectural party committee and the Yingshan County party committee have strictly handled (Chiao Yung-ching) and (Ta Chu-chiu) according to the joint investigation group's report. First of all, they have dismissed (Chiao Yung-ching) from the post of secretary of the county electricity bureau party branch. They will further handle him after the other problems have been thoroughly and clearly investigated. The sabotage case of (Ta Chu-chiu) is serious because he caused a power blackout to large areas including 26 units. He is very dishonest. He also seriously sabotaged discipline, received bribes and was corrupt. It has been decided that he be dismissed from all his public posts and arrested according to law.

"The provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular to the whole province on the two power cutoff cases in the Yingshan County Electricity Bureau. The circular noted that the masses of staff and workers of our province's electricity system have actively implemented the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle and on bringing about great order across the land, deeply exposed and criticized the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei, accelerated the development of the electricity industry, supported industrial and agricultural production and done everything for the lives of the masses. They have scored achievements in their work. However, there are some units which have not waged the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei well or eliminated their remnant poison. Some leadership cadres, staff and workers abused their posts and power and used electricity to make profits and suppress people. This bureaucratic work style among cadres, staff and workers of the electricity departments is not in line with the demand of the general task for the new period. The two power cutoff cases in Yingshan County are two examples.

"The circular said that the provincial Revolutionary Committee demanded that various units of the province's electricity system use these two power cutoff cases in Yingshan County as negative teaching materials and extensively mobilize the masses to conduct a mass debate and checkup. It is imperative to seriously checkup on the local departments and units to see if they behave in such a bureaucratic way.

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It is necessary to sum up experiences and lessons, solve existing problems and improve work style and work. It is essential to teach the masses of staff and workers to tightly foster the concept of serving production and the people, carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, strive to do all work and truly give play to the role of the electricity industry as a forerunner in developing the national economy. Revolutionary committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over electricity work and seriously solve the problems which have emerged in the electricity industry. It is necessary to strictly handle violations of law and discipline such as in the cases of (Chiao Yung-ching) and (Tai Chu-chiu) once they are found.

"The circular noted in conclusion that the provincial Revolutionary Committee hopes that the masses of staff and workers of the province's electricity front continuously and deeply expose and criticize the gang of four in the new Long March toward the four modernizations. They must also further eliminate their pernicious influence on the electricity industry front, grasp the key link of class struggle, bring about great order across the electricity front, turn chaos into order, strive to vigorously and quickly promote the electricity industry well and make greater contributions to speeding up the development of the national economy."

CHEKIANG UNIVERSITY UNDER ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

0261435Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow. 24 Jul--The State Council has approved Chekiang University's being henceforth under the dual leadership of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the primary partner, and Chekiang Province. The university will thereafter direct its main effort to training scientific and technical personnel who are both socialist and professionally competent.

To meet this new need, Chekiang University is making preliminary adjustments in its academic departments and specialized courses. Its tentative plans are to continue to operate the departments of mathematics, physics, chemical engineering and optical instruments engineering and the six other departments currently in the university. The university has tentative plans to open five new academic departments: calculator science, calculator engineering, material sciences, material engineering, and thermophysical engineering. Students for these 15 departments will be recruited from among applicants throughout the country. Twice the number of students will be enrolled this year over last.

Preparations for receiving new students are now being stepped up at Chekiang University. Since the work load of the teachers of basic subjects will double owing to the many basic theoretical and technical courses offered by a number of departments and specialized schools, the university is taking various measures to strengthen the contingent of these teachers. Efforts are also being made to build more facilities for scientific experimentation and for video and other electronic teaching devices. A campus capital construction project is also being stepped up.

To train competent people as quickly as possible, Chekiang University is taking steps to change the academic year system and introduce the academic credit system on an experimental basis. The credit system will first be applied to the new students enrolled during the second half of this year and then to other students. According to regulations, students of institutions of higher learning adopting the academic credit system may graduate as soon as they have a satisfactory student evaluation and have the required credits. Outstanding students may be exempted from the credit requirement in subjects they have already mastered. They may choose a number of elective, new subjects, skip one or more grades, and graduate ahead of other students. This will enable these students to learn more, faster and better than others.

Established in 1897, Chekiang University is now 81 years old. A number of Chinese scientists of the older generation, including Chu Ko-chen, worked at this university. Since liberation, Chekiang University has trained large numbers of specialists for the state and has made definite contributions in the field of scientific research. It is one of our country's key universities.

KIANGSI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CELEBRATING ARMY DAY

HK251309Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 78 HK

[Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee 17 July circular on celebrating the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA]

[Summary] "1. We must grasp the key link of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and, in close connection with reality, expose and criticize the ultrarightist nature of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their reactionary features of being 'fake left and real right' and their crimes in sabotaging the revolutionization and modernization of our army, in opposing and disrupting the army and in sabotaging the unity between the army and the people and eliminate their remnant poison and influence.

"In connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must resolutely deal blows at the sabotage of the class enemies and the criminal embezzlement, theft and speculation. We must crush the wild attacks of the capitalist forces in the cities and the countryside, strengthen national defense building, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and develop the excellent situation.

"2. We must widely launch the activities to learn from the PLA." The recent All-Army Political Work Conference is of current and historical significance in restoring and carrying forward our army's excellent traditions, enhancing its combat capabilities and quickening its revolutionization and modernization. We must study the whole set of experiences and methods of the PLA in doing well in promoting political work, and persistently embody political work in various tasks. We must continue to launch activities to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Division of the Aviation Corps of the air force and specifically learn from their fine traditions, work style and experiences.

"3. We must deepen education in the general task for the new period and in the PLA's glorious traditions. In order to mark the brilliant festival of the 51st anniversary of the PLA's foundation, we must vigorously publicize the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference and mobilize the cadres and masses to work hard to fulfill this year's national economic plans and various tasks by grasping revolution and promoting production, other work and preparedness against war.

"4. During the festival, and in keeping with the actual situations in the localities, various localities may hold various get-togethers, forums and report meetings. They must strictly forbid extravagance and waste and must practice economy. They must comfort those injured or sick people staying in various hospitals of the PLA units stationed in the localities. At the same time, they must seriously inspect the various policies concerning preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and army men and the resettlement of retired and demobilized army men. They must show warm political concern for the dependents of martyrs and army men and disabled, retired and demobilized army men, and specifically solve various difficulties in their livelihood.

"In order to eliminate the serious pests caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four in interfering with and sabotaging the work of giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and armymen, they must fully and correctly implement the party's policy of giving preferential treatment to them. The revolutionary committees at all levels must strengthen the leadership over the investigation survey on dependents of martyrs and armymen to be given preferential treatment, and do well in promoting this task."

HSU CHIA-TUN ADDRESSES KIANGSU RALLY ON GENERAL TASK

OW262209Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Summary] "Propaganda month" activities are being carried out throughout Kiangsu Province to publicize the general task in the new period. The provincial party committee called a rally on 21 July to mobilize people to propagate and study the general task.

"The rally was held in the Great Hall of the People in Nanking. Present were Hsu Chia-tun, Chu Chiang, Chung Kuo-chu, Chou Tse, Wang Ping-shih, Chin Hsun, Liu Lin, Chang Chung-liang, Wang Hai-su, Li Kuo-hou, (Fu Kun-yung), Wang Chu-pin, (Chou Kuo-fang) and other comrades. Also present were responsible persons from provincial-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, from colleges, universities and schools, and from various Nanking municipal departments, industrial and mining enterprises and basic-level units. More than 3,500 persons attended the conference.

"In his mobilization report, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun cited many facts to demonstrate that the revolution and production in our province are making rapid progress under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, under the guidance of the 11th CCP national congress' line, and with the propagation and studying of the general task in the new period as a stimulus. News of victories keeps pouring in from various fronts."

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said: It is necessary for us to stress the propagating and studying of the general task in the new period.

"1. We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, which is the essence of the 11th CCP national congress and of the general task for the new period. It is also the basic principle guiding our thinking.

"2. We must persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhere to the principle of building our country independently, with the initiative in our own hands and through self-reliance, diligence and thrift.

"3. We must unswervingly take the socialist road, grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and achieve the grand goal of the four modernizations.

"4. We must clearly explain in plain language the grand goal of the general task in the new period, the great significance of carrying out the general task, the favorable conditions for fulfilling the general task, and how to vigorously carry out our current tasks in order to contribute more to the accomplishment of the general task.

"Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said: It is an arduous task to achieve the four modernizations before the end of the century, but we can certainly do it. We have all conditions necessary for accelerating the development of the economy. Our country has a vast area of land with abundant resources, and we have a relatively solid material foundation built up in the past 28 years.

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"We have 900 million brave and industrious people. We have rich experiences, both positive and negative, which we have gained since the founding of the PRC. We can also draw on the experiences of other countries. We have the support of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world. We have the superior socialist system. Most importantly, we have the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, which has removed our biggest obstacle, the gang of four. With Chairman Hua at the helm and with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line guiding us, we can certainly build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state before the end of the century."

KIANGSU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ARMY DAY CELEBRATION

OW251427Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Report on the circular issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee on 23 July 1978 on launching activities to celebrate 1 August Army Day]

[Text] The circular says: The 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is drawing near. All localities should launch various celebration activities and publicize this occasion. We must penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their crimes in opposing and creating chaos in the army as well as in disrupting the ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Vigorous efforts must be made to publicize the excellent situation of grasping the key link and running the army well, the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference, the PLA's tremendous contributions to socialist revolution and construction, the advanced examples of learning from Lei Feng, the Hardbone 6th Company and the 1st Air Force Flight Division, and the advanced deeds of supporting the army and cherishing the people.

As for those families eligible for preferential treatment, we must provide in-depth education for them on the general task for the new period, vigorously commend good persons and good deeds among them, and encourage them to take an active part in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as well as in the movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. We must continue to carry forward revolutionary traditions and strive to win greater glory.

All localities must conscientiously review their work in giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and in carrying out the policy on the settlement of demobilized and retired armymen, implement the principles of the masses giving preferential treatment to families of armymen and the state giving subsidies to demobilized and retired armymen, solve the problems of families of armymen concerning their livelihood and production, and deal sternly with cases involving attacks on and persecution of families of armymen by implementing relevant party policies.

In celebrating 1 August Army Day, units at and above the county level in which PLA units are stationed may sponsor gala meetings to further strengthen the ties of unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. While celebration activities should be carried out enthusiastically, attention should also be given to carrying them out frugally by eliminating feasts.

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SHANGHAI POLICEMEN COMMENDED FOR CAPTURING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

OW251229Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Carrying out their duties well with a strong sense of responsibility, (Tu Chi-chung), (Chu Yung-chi) and (Wei Chung-tai), people's policemen of the public security substation at the Shanghai Railway Station, and (Chen Yueh-hua), railway attendant, bravely and resourcefully arrested two active counterrevolutionaries attempting to commit murder. The Shanghai Railway Bureau held a grand award-giving meeting on the morning of 22 July to commend them for their heroic deeds. Liu Pai-tao, secretary of the Shanghai Railway Bureau party committee, presented awards to them.

(Tu Chi-chung) and the other comrades have always worked conscientiously with a strong sense of responsibility. Considering the maintenance of order and security at the railway station as their sacred duty, they have investigated and arrested criminals many times, thus making contributions to safeguarding state property and protecting the lives and property of the people.

On the early morning of 11 July, when (Tu Chi-chung) and the other comrades were on a security patrol in the square in front of the railway station, they spotted two suspicious young men. Highly vigilant, they went forward to question them. Later, they took them to the duty room of the public security substation for interrogation. When the criminals became violent, (Tu Chi-chung), (Chu Yung-chi) and the other comrades, undaunted in the face of danger, bravely and firmly overpowered them.

The heroic deeds of (Tu Chi-chung) and the other comrades have been highly praised by the workers and staff members in the railway departments. To commend their advanced deeds, the Shanghai Railway Bureau decided to record in the personal files of (Tu Chi-chung), section chief, and (Chu Yung-chi), people's policeman, the great meritorious service they performed and to award them 150 yuan each; to record in the personal files of (Wei Chung-tai), people's policeman, and (Chen Yueh-hua), railway attendant, the meritorious service they performed and to award them 50 yuan each; and to extend sympathy to (Wen Lin-sen) and (Chen Keng-sheng), people's policemen, who were gloriously injured in the line of duty.

The meeting called on railway workers and staff members as well as public security personnel to learn from the advanced deeds of (Tu Chi-chung) and the other comrades; learn from their revolutionary spirit of staying at their posts, being undaunted in the face of danger and risking their lives to safeguard state property and protect the lives and property of the people; and contribute to developing the national economy at high speed and defending the socialist legal system.

SHANTUNG COMMUNE CRITICIZES GANG'S 'VANGUARD'

SK261221Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jul 78 SK

[Article by party branch of (Chenkuang) brigade of (Chenkuang) commune of Chifu County: "A Sinister Ultra-leftist Specimen--Criticizing the Gang of Four's Vanguard in Shantung Province Who Undermined the Party's Various Rural Economic Policies"--date not given]

[Summary] The (Chenkuang) brigade is a unit commended by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. But the vanguard of the gang in our province dressed himself up as a ultra-leftist to push the gang's fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line. He arbitrarily undermined the party's various rural policies and advocated the need to make the transition to communism. As a result, our brigade's collective economy was seriously damaged. How did he undermine the party's rural policies under the guise of ultraleftism?

1. He abolished the socialist principle of "to each according to his work." The gang vilified this principle as "a bourgeois right" and "economic foundation for capitalism in town and countryside," and advocated the need to abandon this principle. Closely following his masters, he abolished the principle of "to each according to his work" in 1970. Instead, he practiced the "six nos"--no evaluation of work, no calculation of workpoints, no fixed amount for accumulating manure, no distinguishing of manure quality, [words indistinct] and no income distribution in proportion to increased production. He also practiced the system of giving food, houses and clothing and mailing letters for free. As a result, the commune members' enthusiasm for labor was seriously dampened, productivity was sabotaged and the collective economy collapsed.

2. He undermined the collective economy in the name of narrowing the difference between town and countryside.

3. He forbade people to conduct education and engage in scientific research in the name of narrowing down the difference between mental and physical labor. He equated knowledge with revisionism, babbling that the more knowledge one had, the more difficult it became to control them. He forbade teachers to teach and correct students' assignments.

The downfall of the gang of four brought destruction to their vanguard. Since then, the revolutionary labor enthusiasm of the people of our brigade has erupted like a volcano. We have carried out the party's rural economic policies and upheld the principle of "to each according to his work," which has brought about a great increase in production. We have paid attention to education and respected teachers' labor which has brought about a great improvement in education quality and we have launched scientific research activities.

TSINAN PLA UNITS HOLD POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK211715Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The Tsinan PLA units recently held a political work conference. Comrades participating in the conference conscientiously studied great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's speech at the [words indistinct] political work conference, the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference and (Director) Wei Kuo-ching's important report. They were determined to deeply implement the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference and strive to do a good job of political work under the new historical conditions.

Leading comrades of the Tsinan PLA units attending the conference were: Tseng Ssu-yu, Hsiao Wang-tung, Fan Chao-li, (Wang Tsai-chun,) Hsiung Tso-fang, Fang Cheng, Jen Ssu-chung, [passage indistinct] Sun Chi-hsien, Li Po and Tso Chi, [passage indistinct].

At the conference, Political Commissar Hsiao Wang-tung, on behalf of [words indistinct] of the PLA Tsinan units delivered a report, entitled "Conscientiously Implement the Spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference and Strive To Do a Good Job of the Political Work Under the New Historical Conditions."

[Words indistinct] while dwelling on the question of how to implement the spirit of the [words indistinct] political work conference, he pointed out the following 6 points:

1. Unswervingly carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in a thorough and deep-going way. 2. Energetically strengthen the building of party committees and insure the absolute leadership of the party over the army.

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3. Restore as soon as possible the function, role and power of political organs. 4. Earnestly select and actively bring up revolutionary successors. 5. Practically do a good job of [words indistinct] class struggle. 6. See to it that political work is carried through in education, training and various other tasks.

In a closing ceremony, Commander Tseng Szu-yu delivered a speech. He affirmed the achievements scored by the army in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, pointed out the problems still existing in the movement and gave directives on how to deeply expose and criticize, in the next step, the gang of four in connection of Lin Biao.

Commander Tseng emphasized: It is necessary to practically do a good job in consolidation work and strengthen the building of party committees and political organs. Party committees at various levels should grasp political work and bring into full play the power of the political work.

He said: Political work [words indistinct] should be carried through various tasks and should permeate all other work. Leaders should insure [words indistinct] of all tasks. Political cadres of the political organs at various levels should go deep into reality, face the masses and study and solve the problem of how to carry the political work through various tasks and improve the political work to a new level under the new historical conditions.

Comrades attending the conference unanimously stated: We will never disappoint [words indistinct] the central Military Commission of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, in the drive of revolution plus all-out exertion, restore and expand as soon as possible the fine tradition of the political work of our army, make great efforts to do a good job in the political work under the new historical conditions, accelerate army revolutionization and modernization, make new contributions to realizing the general task for the new period of China's socialist revolution and construction, and render new meritorious services to the people.

BRIEFS

HOFEI RURAL ECONOMY--The Hefei Municipal CCP Committee has seriously learned from Hsianghsiang County's experience, implemented the party's rural economic policy and striven to reduce the peasants' burdens. However, due to the remnant poison of the gang of four and their agent in Anhwei and because the measures adopted by the leadership at all levels have not been effective enough, the party's various economic policies in the country side have not been completely implemented and the peasants' irrational burdens are still very heavy. Some departments and units often use the brigade and commune labor forces' financial and material resources to engage in nonproductive construction some communes and brigades engage too many nonproductive workers, do too much nonproductive work and spend too much money; and some cadres, staff and workers permanently owe money to production teams. Other communes and brigades have increased their production but have not increased their income. They work more but do not earn more. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 78 HK]

FUKIEN LEADERS CHECK FARMWORK--Fukien provincial leaders led by Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, have gone to various places to check on farmwork. The provincial leaders also include Ma Hsing-yuan, secretary of the provincial party committee and Yuan Kai, Hu Wei-chih, Pai Chih-min and (Po Chao), responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees. Comrade Liao Chih-kao extensively listened to the views of basic-level cadres and the masses and issued instructions on promoting the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee experience and on implementing the party's policies. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 23 Jul 78 HK]

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KUNMING RALLY CRITICIZES LIN, GANG OF FOUR

HK260928Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kunming Municipal CCP Committee recently held a rally to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in vigorously engaging in 'drawing lines of demarcation and taking stands' in Kunming and to distinguish between right and wrong." The participants were determined to integrate exposing and criticizing the gang of four with exposing and criticizing the line of Lin Piao and also to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

"A total of 1700 people attended the rally including Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Ho Op), secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; other responsible comrades; responsible persons of various municipal departments, committees, offices and bureaus, counties, districts, various central and provincial units in Kunming and various municipal factories, mines and other enterprises; and representatives from the masses." Representatives from the Propaganda Department of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee, Chengkung County, the No 298 plant, the Kunming Municipal People's Bank and other units spoke at the rally.

The speakers noted: "The Kunming area is seriously plague-afflicted and has gravely suffered from the pests of Lin Piao and the gang of four. In Kunming Municipality, the bourgeois factional system headed by Liu Yin-nung closely followed Lin Piao and the gang of four and actively pushed forward their reactionary line of 'drawing a line of demarcation for each person and forcing people to take stands at all levels.' They cruelly and premeditatedly struggled against and ruthlessly dealt blows to a large group of cadres and masses. They also fabricated many false charges against cadres and masses."

The participants vehemently exposed and criticized the crimes of the bourgeois factional system headed by Chu Ko-chia, Huang Chao-chi and Liu Yin-nung is closely following the gang of four in branding cadres and masses as "capitalist roaders," "restorationists" and "people who want to reverse verdicts" and in pushing forward the counterrevolutionary political program of "the old cadres are democrats, and all democrats are capitalist roaders." They slandered the implementation of policies as the "reversal of verdicts" and "restoration" and vainly attempted to place cadres and masses under the fascist dictatorship of the gang of four forever.

After the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one blow, the ringleader of the bourgeois factional system in Kunming Municipality Liu Yin-nung and his important factional backbone elements were dragged out and the roots of evils were dug up.

"In conclusion, and on behalf of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee, Comrade (Ma Han-wen), deputy secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee, made specific plans and arrangements for the future struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. On the basis of doing well in fighting the first and second campaigns, he demanded that the party organizations at all levels in Kunming Municipality continue to mobilize the masses to follow the spirit of the instructions of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, integrate exposing and criticizing the gang of four with exposing and criticizing the line of Lin Piao in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, integrate penetrating exposures and criticisms with rectification, do well in promoting 'one criticism, two blows and three rectifications,' ceaselessly deepen the movement and win a complete victory in the struggle."

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BRIEFS

SZECHWAN RAPESEED HARVEST--Chengtu, 25 Jun--Szechwan Province has reaped a good rapeseed harvest this year. As of 20 June, the province had procured 3.53 million piculs of rapeseed, overfulfilling state procurement plans. Rape acreage increased from 5.07 million last year to 5.65 million mou this year. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW]

SZECHWAN IRRIGATION PROJECT--Chengtu, 17 Jul--A man-made system that leads water from the Yuhsi River to irrigate 53,000 hectares in hilly country of Szechwan Province has recently gone into operation. The Yuhsi River flows through the western part of a basin located in the heart of the province. But due to the blockade of steep mountains there, vast tracts of hilly land remained unirrigated. It was during the Great Cultural Revolution that people in the area started cutting canals through and around the mountains to lead water to the fields. Main projects so far built comprise a reservoir, 11.5 kilometers of culverts, 1,200 meters of aqueducts, 3,100 meters of underground canals and 38.5 kilometers of trunk canals skirting the mountains. Construction of supplementary projects, including a reservoir, branch canals and power stations is continuing. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0808 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW]

SZECHWAN RURAL WORK MEETING--The Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on rural work on 22 July, which called on the province to implement the important central instructions on the experiences of Hsianghsiang and reap a bumper harvest this year. Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided. Yang Wan-hsuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, and Yang Ju-tai, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke. After stressing the importance of studying and implementing the Hsianghsiang experiences and the related central instructions, the meeting demanded that the province fight drought, take precautions against floods, and act against plant diseases and insect pests. The province should launch a people's war to fight drought and reap a bumper harvest. It is necessary to sow late autumn crops in a big way in order to make up for the losses caused by natural disasters. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Jul 78 HK]

YUNNAN FINANCE AND TRADE--On 17 July, 4,000 people from the finance and trade system at the provincial level held a meeting to listen to the Yunnan delegation to the National Conference on Learning from Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade convey the spirit of the conference. The meeting called on the finance and trade front staff and workers throughout the province to work hard in July, August and September, actively support industrial and agricultural production, make a success of the purchase and transport of agricultural and sideline products, improve services and enhance the level of management. Tao Kuo-tung, leader of the delegation, spoke on the proceedings at the National Finance and Trade Conference. The gathering urged the party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over finance and trade, obtain a clearer picture of the position and role of finance and trade and fight well the third battle to expose and criticize the gang of four. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 21 Jul 78 HK]

INNER MONGOLIA HOLDS CONGRESS ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

#270235Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] In order to fulfill the planned parenthood task put forward by Chairman Hua, the Inner Mongolia Regional Congress of Representatives of Advanced Collectives and Individuals in Planned Parenthood ceremoniously opened in Huhehot on 23 July. Attending the opening ceremony were responsible persons of the party, government and army organs in the autonomous region, including Wang To, Teng Chun-ching, Chin Shu-chen, (Ting Chin-yen), Chang Peng-tu and Yun Shih-ying. Also present were Wang Tsai-tien, responsible person of the autonomous regional CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of various departments, commissions and offices in the autonomous region.

The congress was the first grand meeting of advanced collectives and individuals on the planned parenthood front in our region. Over 500 persons attended including representatives of advanced collectives who have made remarkable achievements in planned parenthood work; representatives of medical and public health personnel who have wholeheartedly served planned parenthood with remarkable achievements; representatives of the cadres, and activists from among the masses who enthusiastically publicize and conduct education in planned parenthood and have made contributions in this concern; representatives of advanced individuals who have consciously delayed marriage or practiced family planning for the sake of revolution in response to the party's call; leading personnel at various levels in charge of planned parenthood work; and responsible persons of the Planned Parenthood Office.

The congress was presided over by Yun Shih-ying, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee. In his opening speech, Chang Peng-tu, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, said: This congress of representatives of advanced individuals and collectives in planned parenthood in the autonomous region is being held amid the excellent situation of achieving initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well. Inspired by wise leader Chairman Hua's great call that leaders at various levels must conscientiously pay attention to the work of planned parenthood, party committees at various levels in our region have been conducting this work as an important task. As a result, tremendous achievements have been made in promoting planned parenthood throughout the region, and the plan of the autonomous region has already been fulfilled. However, our work has not developed evenly and is not quite up to the state requirements and a gap exists as compared with the work done in advanced provinces and municipalities. Thus, we must work harder to catch up with them. We must conscientiously sum up our work, exchange our experiences, set up typical examples, commend the advanced, discover how far we lag behind others in our work, and map out measures to improve our work. We must launch a socialist emulation campaign, increase the importance of planned parenthood work in our region, greet the successful convocation of the national congress of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in planned parenthood to be held next year with outstanding achievements, and strive to fulfill the planned parenthood task for the new period put forward by Chairman Hua.

Comrade (Chen Chien-ping), responsible person of the leading group in charge of planned parenthood under the regional Revolutionary Committee, conveyed to the congress the guidelines of the first meeting of the new leading groups on the work of planned parenthood under the State Council.

NCNA REPORTS ON PEKING FACTORY-RUN WORKERS COLLEGE

OW210738Y Peking NCNA in English 0708 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--While entrance examinations for colleges throughout China are underway, workers' colleges in factories are also busy with enrollment.

The "July 21" college at the No 2 electronic parts factory in the eastern suburbs of the city can be taken as an example. More than 100 people with an educational level of senior middle school graduates have sat an examination to gain entrance to the college. Most of the candidates are young workers from plants attached to the Peking Municipal Bureau of Instruments and Meters. The college plans to select 40 students.

Colleges of this kind have been founded in accordance with the instruction issued ten years ago today by Chairman Mao to select students from among workers. Students are enrolled from the factory or from among other workers in the same trade. The intention is that they should return to production after graduation. They receive their usual full pay for the duration of the course.

The "July 21" Workers' College in the electronic parts factory started in 1974. The first batch of 49 students has returned to the factories after two years of study, and the second group of 86 students will graduate at the end of this year. Now the third class is being enrolled. This class will follow three year course. The college is run by a factory which produces integrated circuits for transistors and has organized two arms of specialization, one on the design and the other on the manufacturing of electronic parts. In addition to its 22 professional teachers, the college has invited 10 teachers from Tsinghua University and the Peking Engineering Institute and technicians from its own factory to give guest lectures. The curriculum includes higher mathematics, transistor physics, the basics of electrical engineering and other basic theoretical and professional courses including electronic techniques and principles and the design of transistors and big and medium-sized integrated circuits. Also included are course in Japanese and politics. Classroom hours will total 2,500, and the teaching of basic theories and professional subjects are in the ratio of four to three. Some of the teaching materials have been prepared by the teachers while the other are textbooks from Tsinghua and Peking universities. Teachers at the school know that compared with students of the same subjects in regular colleges, their students spend less time in the classroom but they also realize that they have had solid experience in production and have acquired a reasonable amount of knowledge about their profession and so are in a good position to be able to analyse and solve practical problems.

Chu Shih-kang, one of the first graduates of the college, is now a technician working on a production line making medium-sized integrated circuits. He came to the factory as an operator with a junior middle school education in 1969, and he entered the college in 1974. After graduation he took part in designing the medium-sized integrated circuit production line. Parts produced by this production line have been installed in a Chinese-designed and-manufactured computer which was on display at a recent exhibition of national science and technological achievements. Assessment by a state department has shown the electronic circuit he designed to be one of the best designed in the country. Now, most of the first graduates have become a technical "backbone force" in the factory, with 13 of them now workshop directors or deputy directors.

Deputy General Engineer Li Ju-jen said that such colleges provides stronger technical forces for factories, and that they constitute an important means of training technicians. There are some 600 workers' colleges in Peking. Some are factory-run, other are run jointly by several factories, or by industries or bureaus. Education departments in Peking have judged this workers' college to be of a good standard.

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To meet the needs of the four modernizations, China is striving to improve leadership in these colleges and in their administration, and to improve their teaching and teaching materials. It is hoped that the number of good teachers can be increased so that the factory-run colleges can become a worthy part of the higher education system in China. The state requires all these "July 21" colleges to train technicians to a level equivalent to those who graduate in the same subjects from regular colleges.

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE SET UP AT TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

OW210752Y Peking NCNA in English 0722 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jul (HSINHUA)--Tsinghua University, one of China's major polytechnic institutions, has recently set up an academic committee which will serve as an advisory body to the principal of the University on Teaching, Scientific Research and Production. The committee chaired by Prof. Chang Wei consists of 70 people including professors, associate professors, lecturers, assistants, engineers, workers and cadres from various departments. At the committee's first meeting two assistant professors from the departments of chemistry and engineering physics gave brief accounts of their research, and the committee members gave their comments and proposed that the university authority promote them to associate professors.

TIENTSIN STUDENTS BYPASS ENTRANCE EXAM, ENTER NANKAI

SK261401Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Based on a recommendation by the Tientsin Municipal Mathematics Competition Committee and with the approval of the Tientsin Municipal Student Enrollment Committee, 13 outstanding winners, including (Cheng Kuang-ping), were directly admitted into Nankai University and other colleges for continued study in line with related State Council regulations and the spirit of the National Conference on Student Enrollment Work in Higher Educational Institutions. That is, beginning this year, all young people who have achieved outstanding scores in various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional academic contests for current high school graduates and school students and have passed political screening and physical examination, with consideration of their scores in other academic courses at school, can be admitted directly into universities and colleges without taking the National Unified Examination for Higher Educational Institutions. Thirteen outstanding winners, including seven current high school graduates, five first grade students in high school and one first grade student in middle school, have studied very hard, scored outstanding achievements and gained comprehensive development in three fields--moral, intellectual and physical. Especially after the smashing of the gang of four, these students became more conscientious and practical in studying every course well with diligent training by the teachers. They also used their leisure time for self-study and much practice mathematics, [words indistinct]. Among them, five students finished the mathematics courses for high school 1 year ahead of time. (Yeh Chien-ping), a first grade student at middle school who studied very hard, had fine study methods and a fairly high ability for self-study, finished studying all the mathematics courses for middle and high schools in only 2 years. They came out on top in [word indistinct], ward, and municipal mathematics contests, scored great achievements and drew the attention of the mathematics field. Entering higher educational institutions and continuing their advanced study without participating in the national unified examination, they can bring their special points into play. This is a concrete action in implementing wise leader Chairman Hua's directive that training young people is a very important task which should be afforded special attention. This is an effective way of encouraging young people to study hard and to scale the heights of science, promoting teaching work and raising the quality of education. This is a measure conducive to breaking convention [words indistinct] and selecting and training talented persons.

This will play a great accelerating role in enabling the broad masses of young people to establish the fine social habit of loving, studying and applying scientific knowledge and in bringing up the new generation.

TIENTSIN DAILY AIRS COMPLAINT ABOUT MANURE DELIVERY

SK261441Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Jul 78 SK

[Text] TIENTSIN DAILY on 24 July carries a letter written by (Wang Lien-sheng) of the report group of the (Hsichiao) ward party committee. The letter points out that the price of manure delivered to rural areas is high, and that this increases the peasants' burden. The letter points out: The delivery of manure, garbage and dirt from urban to rural areas plays a great role in supporting agricultural production in suburban areas. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, each cubic meter of manure delivered to rural areas cost 7 yuan, each cubic meter of mineral fertilizer cost 3.5 yuan, each cubic meter of mixed manure--50 percent manure and 50 percent mineral fertilizer--cost 5.25 yuan, and garbage was usually given to peasants for free. In early 1972, after the leading organ in charge of delivering manure to rural areas was dismissed, peasants had to pay for garbage sold to them in a disguised form.

Four cars of manure mixed with ten cars of garbage became 30 cubic metres of so-called "mixed manure," each cubic meter costing 5.25 yuan. Originally, four cars of manure--12 cubic metres--cost only 84 yuan. But 30 cubic meters of mixed manure, which was four cars of manure mixed with garbage, cost 157.5 yuan. This means that garbage costs 73.5 yuan. Of the 24,000 cubic meters of mixed manure distributed to (Hsichiao) ward every year, about 6,000 cubic meters are impurities. These impurities resulted in the extortion of over 37,000 yuan from peasants.

In addition, truck drivers of the Tientsin sanitation squad who deliver manure to (Yanlin) brigade in (Hsichiao) ward always take and borrow tobacco, wine and agricultural products from the brigade, and this phenomenon has become very general and serious. Each time they deliver manure to the brigade, the brigade must give them many gifts. Otherwise they will deliver less or low quality manure to the brigade next time. This is not supporting agriculture; this is harming agriculture. This [word indistinct] has increased the peasants' burden. We hope that leading departments concerned will quickly restore the leading organ in charge of city manure, discuss and readjust the price of manure fertilizer, raise the quality of manure fertilizer and, at the same time, correct the evil practice of truck drivers taking and borrowing things from brigades, so as to make contributions to developing agriculture at high speed.

BRIEFS

HOPEI MANAGEMENT MEETING--The Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone meeting on 24 June to further promote turning losses into profits by improving enterprise management. The meeting called for achieving good results to greet the opening of the national conference on strengthening enterprise management and turning losses into profits to be held in 2 months. Yueh Tsung-tai, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW]

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KIRIN DAILY BEGINS FORUM ON GENERAL TASK OF NEW PERIOD

SK251001Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to relate the publicity of the new period's general task closely to our own thinking and practice, further heighten our understanding, promote our fighting will and make efforts to fulfill the new period's general task, the Kirin Provincial Federation of Trade Unions and KIRIN DAILY jointly held an ideological discussion on how to make more contributions to realizing the new period's general task. On 23 July, KIRIN DAILY began a special column devoted to the discussion in the upper half of its first page, and also printed an editor's note. The editor's note stated: When crossing the snow-covered mountains and marshes and overcoming difficulties and dangers on the new Long March, what attitude should we adopt? What spirit should we nurture? What revolutionary drive should we boost? And what workstyle should we follow? All of these questions should be answered by each and every comrade. Beginning today, KIRIN DAILY will provide a special column and initially begin discussion on the following issues:

1. How do we perceive the realization of the four socialist modernizations, which must be grasped as a major matter by the entire party and people, must be associated with everyone and must be discerned as an inescapable duty for everyone?
2. How do we adopt a correct attitude toward the snow-covered mountains and marshes on the new Long March, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour, advance in spite of difficulties, go all out and make great progress and scale heights always?
3. How do we accelerate the building of socialism, conduct socialist emulation and make more contributions to the fulfillment of the new period's general task?

It is hoped that the broad masses of correspondents and newspaper readers will actively send letters and manuscripts and enthusiastically join the discussion.

KIRIN UNIONS PROMOTE MASS DISCUSSION ON GENERAL TASK

SK250425Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin Provincial Federation of Trade Unions held a telephone conference on the afternoon of 20 July with the participation of responsible persons from the federations of trade unions of the various prefectures, municipalities, chou, leagues, counties, cities and banners as well as from grassroots trade unions of large- and medium-sized plants, mines and enterprises. The conference made concrete plans for the industrial and communications, financial and trade capital construction and scientific and technical fronts throughout Kirin Province to carry out a mass discussion on how to make more contributions to the new period's general task. The conference was presided over by the Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Federation of Trade Unions (Wang Te-neng). The Vice Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Federation of Trade Unions (Wang Hung-chu) made a speech on his view regarding extensively carrying out a mass discussion on how to make more contributions to the new period's general task.

In order to continually publicize the general task of the new period more deeply the Kirin Provincial Federation of Trade Unions adopted a resolution on carrying out an ideological mass discussion on how to make more contributions to the new period's general task among the staff and workers throughout Kirin. The discussion is actually a continuation of the publicizing and studying of the new period's general task and of the socialist education on eliminating bourgeois ideology and promoting proletarian ideology for the working masses.

Grasping the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four as the key link, and taking a profound understanding and total implementation of the new period's general task as the major content, we should make efforts to hold the discussion on the basis of what we think and what actually happens in our work, present facts, reason things out, and persuade others rationally. Through this discussion we must solve the problem of ideology and understanding in regard to studying and implementing the new period's general task. We must further clarify the right and wrong in fields of ideology, theory and political line and wipe out the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. It is imperative to grasp the discussion as a task of ideological construction in the new period's general task, to bring the socialist enthusiasm of the working masses into play, to promote the deep development of the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, to insure the fulfillment or overfulfillment of production tasks, and to contribute more to achievement of the four modernizations.

KIRIN DAILY CONTRASTS ATTITUDES OF TWO TAAN COUNTY COMMUNES

SK231336Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 21 July reporter's letter: "Discern the Two Kinds of Attitude Toward Irrigation Projects From Two Communes in Taan County"]

[Excerpts] In the spring of 1977, (Fengshou) commune in Taan County engaged in installing complete sets of gravity force irrigation systems alongside crop fields. Because the pernicious influence of the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee in publicizing idealism and metaphysics was not eliminated, this commune disregarded the contradiction that using a large amount of manpower and many cars would (?affect) agricultural production that year and they audaciously transferred 255 strong and sturdy persons to form an all-year-round farmland irrigation construction team. That year, 68,000 (?man hours) were used on this project, including those of the masses [words indistinct], thus seriously affecting production. The masses were not pleased at this. Some cadres did not understand the masses, thinking they worked hard for 1 year but their efforts were unappreciated. They felt put upon and hesitated to carry out in a big way the farmland irrigation construction.

In the spring of 1978, the (Fengshou) Commune CCP Committee conscientiously analyzed and discussed the problems in the last year's farmland irrigation construction, realizing that the masses were right in criticizing that they had carried out farmland irrigation construction in isolation from reality and that they had engaged in giving blind directions. The commune party committee realized that such criticism was correct, but this did not mean stopping irrigation construction. Irrigation construction must be carried out in a big way, the specialized construction teams should persist in working the year round, and efforts should be consistently made until the drought is overcome.

Squad members of the commune party committee, after unifying their ideological understanding, decided to push forward farmland capital construction. In this year's farmland capital construction, with an insurance of agricultural production as the prerequisite, the (Fengshou) commune transferred 130 persons, 7 percent or so of the total labor force, to form a specialized irrigation team. In so doing, this commune not only insured sufficient labor for the forefront of summer hoeing, but also carried out farmland irrigation construction. However, the situation in (Liuho) commune in Taan County was just the opposite. Last year, (Liuho) commune also carried out a few gravity force irrigation projects. Influenced by the wind of giving blind directions, the quality of the irrigation canal's parts was inadequate, but through modification, maintenance and repair, the quality of projects could be improved.

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However, they did not sum up their experiences and lessons to improve the quality of the project, but gave up eating for fear of choking, destroying projects. The (Liuho) Commune CCP Committee still has not understood how serious the destruction of irrigation projects is. This commune party committee believes: It was commune members who destroyed the irrigation canals, the commune party committee did not ask them to do so, thus the commune party committee is not responsible for the destruction of the irrigation canals. Many irrigation canals were built last year and only a few of them were destroyed, thus there is no need to make such a fuss about this matter. Because those irrigation canals were built under the influence of erroneous line, destroying them means ending turmoil and restoring order. These statements show that the (Liuho) commune party committee does not draw lessons from the destruction of the irrigation canals and does not know that destroying irrigation canals was another mistake it committed in addition to building irrigation canals under the blind directions.

KIRIN DAILY COMMENTARY URGES RESPECT FOR MASSES' LABOR

SK240902Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 21 brief commentary: "Respect the Results of the Labor of the Masses"]

[Excerpts] With regard to the crimes of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and sabotaging farmland irrigation construction, we must thoroughly settle accounts with them ideologically and in line, so as to clarify the right and wrong, to end turmoil and restore order. At present, there is a question which requires our attention: How do we treat those projects which were carried out under the influence of erroneous line, including a number of middle and small reservoirs which will not be operable for a long time, river harnessing and [words indistinct] projects and terraced fields which are substandard? Should these projects be destroyed, leveled off or left half-done? No. What we should expose and criticize is the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee and the interference and sabotage he created in farmland capital construction throughout the province. Never should we expose and criticize our reservoirs, irrigation canals and terraced fields. Those various projects which are useful, in the long run, after being maintained, repaired, rebuilt and installed with complete operational systems should never be discarded easily nor be left half-done. We should actively repair, modify and grasp firmly the installation of the complete operation systems, so as to bring those projects into play as soon as possible. As for those projects which are substandard, especially the substandard terraced fields in east mountainous areas, we should actively adopt measures to raise their standard so as to fulfill the goal of practically increasing production. As for some projects, which are useless at present and will continue to make losses even following maintenance, repair and modification should not be discontinued until after the masses have discussed the issue and the departments concerned at higher levels have approved their cancellation.

KIRIN FINANCE BUREAU CAMPAIGNS AGAINST 'SMASH-AND-GRABBERS'

SK261136Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 23 July article by the Kirin Provincial Financial Bureau: "Thoroughly Eliminate Smash-and-Grabbers and Do a Good Job in Carrying Out Education on Line and Legal System"]

[Text] Following the deep-going third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we have carried out a struggle to eliminate smash-and-grabbers in line with the arrangements adopted by the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee.

Practice in this struggle for over a month has shown us that it is a very important matter for the broad masses of cadres and people, in the course of the struggle, to clarify right and wrong in the field of political line and to receive education on the socialist legal system. The Kirin Provincial Financial Bureau had a great change in personnel after the Great Cultural Revolution. Our investigation has not uncovered any big and important trumped-up or incorrect cases nor cases resulting in disability or death. Therefore, some people held that there are no troubles in our bureau, that there is no need to go all out in the struggle and that there would be no results even if we further carried out the struggle.

Is there really nothing to be gained in carrying out the struggle? With this question and actual events in mind, the leading party members' group of the Kirin Provincial Financial Bureau has studied the related directives from Chairmen Mao and Hua and the documents and speeches made by the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, and has further raised its understanding of the significance of eliminating smash-and-grabbers. It has adopted the following measures:

First of all, it is necessary to carry out repeated mobilization to raise understanding of the struggle, to continually arouse hatred among the broad masses of cadres and people for Lin Piao, the gang of four, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his company who instigated armed struggle and made a practice of beating, smashing and looting, and to correct the mistaken mentality that there are no big problems in the bureau and that there would be no results if we further carry out the struggle.

At the same time, we have set different requirements for staff and workers according to the different situations, and have painstakingly done a good job in mental mobilization. As for comrades who were persecuted because of [words indistinct] during the movement to cleanse the class ranks, we have emphatically given them a clear explanation of the significance of eliminating smash-and-grabbers, assisted them in getting rid of their lingering fear and enabled them to straighten up and boldly expose problems. As for the leading persons and participants in fabricating unfounded cases, it is necessary to first deal with them on the principle of unity-criticism-unity, to repeatedly and patiently reason things out and then to urge them to change their stand and distinguish between things that are different in nature. We have urged them to actively join in the exposure and criticism struggle, to admit mistakes when they find where they have been wrong and to sum up experiences and lessons so that they might be forgiven and understood by the masses. By so doing, the entire bureau from higher to lower levels has launched a strong political attack involving everyone in encircling and suppressing the activities of smash-and-grabbers, thus rapidly exposing problems of force confessions or believing such confessions, as well as problems in other fields.

Secondly, with the masses mobilized we have further clarified right and wrong in the fields of ideology, theory and political line in parallel with doing a good job in exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We have continually carried out education in the socialist legal system among the broad masses of cadres and people. We have penetratingly criticized Lin Piao, the gang of four, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and his company for their crimes in trying their utmost to stir up bourgeois factionalism and instigate armed struggle during the Cultural Revolution and in causing severe damage to the people's life and property. We have exposed and criticized the severe consequences which resulted from their stirring up of the fallacies of "suspecting all and overthrowing all" and the reactionary theory, also fabricated by them, of [words indistinct]. In the field of theory, a number of comrades have also penetratingly analyzed the sinister stuff of Lin Piao.

Through analysis and criticism, the broad masses of cadres and people have initially discerned the line of demarcation between fostering revolutionary rebels, as advocated by Chairman Mao, and instigating beating, smashing and looting as raised by Lin Piao; between carrying out examination among cadres and extorting confessions or believing such confessions; and between giving a hand to and carrying out education among comrades and conducting ruthless struggle and dealing merciless blows against them. This has enabled the masses to more clearly recognize the counterrevolutionary purpose of Lin Piao and the gang of four in agitating anarchism and ultra-leftist ideological trends.

The broad masses of cadres and people stated: It is imperative to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to sincerely implement the new constitution and to strengthen awareness of the socialist legal system. Efforts should be made to be a model in seeking truth from facts, to adhere to the letter to the principles and policies of the party, to deal with and solve problems by using the point of view of dividing one into two, and to refrain from indulging in subjectivism and viewing everything in terms of absolutes, so as to enable the party's fine traditions and work-style to be restored and developed.

KIRIN PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT DEALS WITH 'SMASH-AND-GRABBERS'

SK230518Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Kirin provincial industrial and communications departments have achieved initial success in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and to eliminate riffraff and smash-and-grabbers. Fals charges, trumped-up cases and incorrect verdicts which were fabricated by the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and his company in the Kirin provincial industrial and communications departments are being completely investigated and reversed, and a number of riffraff and smash-and-grabbers have been ferreted out. The Kirin provincial industrial and communications departments held a meeting on the afternoon of 18 July to expose and criticize the crimes committed by the riffraff and smash-and-grabbers. At the meeting, representatives of staff and workers from units such as the Kirin Petrochemical Industry Bureau, the Kirin First Light Industry Bureau, the Kirin Coal Field Geological Prospecting Company and others, as well as family members of the victims, angrily exposed and criticized a handful of riffraff and smash-and-grabbers in the Kirin provincial industrial and communications departments for their crimes in closely following Lin Piao and the gang of four, turning a blind eye to party discipline and the law of the land and mercilessly persecuting revolutionary cadres and the masses.

A representative from the prospecting brigade of the Kirin Coal Field Geological Prospecting Company exposed and criticized the crimes committed by the riffraff and smash-and-grabber (Wang Te-jung), who was a commando of the gang of four. (Tung Chun-lin), the son of victim (Tung Feng-kang), tearfully accused riffraff and smash-and-grabber (Wang Te-jung) for his shocking persecution of the entire family. He said: With the timely smashing of the gang of four by Chairman Hua, the wrong against our family which had not been righted can be corrected. Therefore, we should closely follow Chairman Hua to carry the great struggle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four through to the end and to wrest anew victory in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land.

Their exposure and criticism aroused boundless anger at the riffraff and smash-and-grabbers. Deputy Director of the Kirin Coal Administrative Bureau (Chung Hsin-lin), on behalf of the leading party members' group of the bureau and the broad masses of people, strongly demanded that riffraff and smash-and-grabber (Wang Te-jung) be handed over to juridical organs and be punished according to the law, and that other elements who were involved in the case should be respectively disciplined by dismissal from their posts. In line with the law, public security personnel arrested (Wang Te-jung) at the meeting.

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At the meeting, Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Industrial and Communications Office (Liu Hai) made a speech providing concrete arrangements for the movement of the Kirin provincial industrial and communications departments.

FACTORY IN KIRIN DEALS WITH 'SMASH-AND-GRABBERS' AMONG CADRES

SK230235Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] In fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Tungliao City CCP Committee has energetically grasped the weak points. It sent a working group to the diesel engine plant in Tungliao City to arouse the masses and completely destroy the bourgeois factional force in this plant, thus bringing due punishment to a handful of riffraff and smash-and-grabbers, boosting the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and workers and achieving new success in both revolution and production.

The diesel engine plant in Tungliao City is a unity which was severely afflicted by Lin Piao and the gang of four. The former principal responsible person of the plant party committee closely followed the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee to vigorously admit and promote cadres on a crash basis. He set up a bourgeois factional network with a core composed of riffraff, smash-and-grabbers and those who indulged in creating disturbances in the hope of becoming officials. He tried his utmost to push the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, turned a blind eye to party discipline and the law of the land and wielded fascist dictatorship against the cadres and masses. The company of the former principal responsible person of the plant party committee wantonly fabricated false charges and trumped-up verdicts. He went all out to obtain forced confessions and give them credence, so that 29 cadres and workers were mercilessly persecuted. For many years, these riffraff and smash-and-grabbers were not dealt with according to law; on the contrary, they were admitted into the party, and some of them were promoted as cadres, [words indistinct]. Thus, the masses have attached great importance to this.

In the wake of launching of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the former principal responsible person of the plant party committee, who is linked to the riffraff and smash-and-grabbers, kept the lid on the struggle, suppressed the masses and [word indistinct]. Thus the movement has not been carried out in the plant for a long time. In order to enhance justice and remove the lid of the class struggle in the diesel engine plant of Tungliao City, and with the approval of the Chelimu League CCP Committee, the Tungliao City party committee has adopted resolute measures to deal with the plant's leading body, which includes riffraff and smash-and-grabbers, to arrest and punish according to law the chief criminal of the riffraff and smash-and-grabbers and to investigate the former principal responsible person of the plant party committee. In addition, on 19 May the Tungliao City party committee sent a working group to the diesel engine plant. It has enjoyed great support from the broad masses of cadres and people. The situation in the diesel engine plant of Tungliao City is constantly improving and the enthusiasm for going all out to build socialism among the staff and workers of the entire plant is growing higher and higher.

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KIRIN DAILY COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE URGES EASING PEASANTS' BURDEN

SK211334Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jul 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 19 July "commentator's article": "It is Necessary to Effectively Grasp the Major Work of Lightening the Burdens of Peasants"]

[Text] The key to implementing the important directive of the central authority and the "Hsianghsiang experience" is that leading comrades at the various levels study well the directive, profoundly understand the importance of lightening the irrational burdens of peasants, and have the courage to expose the contradictions in their work with strong class feeling toward the poor and lower-middle peasants, harbouring boundless hatred against Lin Biao and the gang of four, in light of the spirit of the important directive of the central authority and in accordance with the way of doing things set by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee. Leading comrades at the various levels should go deeply into grassroots level units to understand the degree of the irrational burdens of peasants, to investigate problems from beginning to end and to map out methods to solve the problems. Leading departments at the various levels and fronts should also investigate the situation in which their own fronts or trades increase the irrational burdens of peasants. It is necessary to resolutely return and compensate manpower, farmland and goods which were transferred arbitrarily and indiscriminately free of charge from production teams, and funds of production teams which were illegally exacted, (?deducted) or retained for other purposes. In times to come, all levels and all fields should support agriculture, do a good job in agriculture and strive to carry out the work of "increase in production, increase in income," "more work, more pay" and "materialization of distribution."

COMMUNE IN PANSHIH COUNTY VIOLATES ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

SK220934Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jul 78 SK

[Text] (Chenchia) commune in Panshih County seriously violated financial and economic discipline, went in for formality and extravagance, misused funds, manpower and materials at random, forcibly occupied farmland and built an office building and a high-class dormitory, thus imposing irrational burdens on the peasants and interfering with the movement to learn from Taching in agriculture.

In 1975, the Panshih County CCP Committee ran a May 7 college and occupied an office in (Chenchia) commune. The county paid 40,000 yuan to the commune and let the commune choose another place to rebuild its office. Without making strenuous efforts to learn from Tachai, and taking advantage of this opportunity, the commune built a 800 square meter office building, at a cost of 98,000 yuan. What was more serious, in 1977, in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, some responsible cadres of the commune expended almost 90,000 yuan by using their positions. They built themselves a 520 square meter high-class dormitory, at a cost of 170 yuan per square meter. After it was built, ten families lived there, including the secretary and deputy secretary of the commune party committee, the vice chairman of the commune Revolutionary Committee, the director of Militia Department, the chief of police, cadres in charge of the building and others. The average space occupied by each family was 52 square meters. In order to seek comfort and pleasure, every household built a big garden, sank a water well, installed an electric meter and designed corridors, built-in wall cupboards and (?heaters) to suit themselves.

The commune transferred funds at random in building the office building and dormitory and thus seriously violated financial and economic discipline. Among the building expenditures, 40,000 yuan was allocated from the county and the remainder, 148,000 yuan, was exacted and diverted. Manpower and transport facilities were transferred arbitrarily and indiscriminately.

Thus the irrational burdens of peasants were increased. Each of the 16 production brigades in the commune shared 500 to 2,000 yuan. Paying no attention to the masses' production and living, they appropriated more than 7 mou from private plots of commune members and collective farmland in building the dormitory alone, arbitrarily ordering commune members to dig out the [word indistinct] of peanut which had been planted. Some of the cadres who lived in the new house did their utmost to enlarge their gardens behind their houses, expanding [word indistinct] to the paddy fields of production teams and thus creating a bad influence. In order to speed up the tempo in building the house and so as to move in earlier, they also invited persons concerned to extravagant eating and drinking, frittering away more than 4,900 yuan on such expenditures. Seizing the opportunity of building the house, some people indulged in speculation and commercial machinations, injuring the public interests and profitting their private interests. Because the commune party committee seriously violated financial and economic discipline, carried out large-scale building construction, interfered with the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement and squandered the funds and materials of the commune-run enterprises, extremely bad influences evolved among cadres and the masses.

The commune declined twice in grain output in the three years between 1975 and 1977. In 1976 the grain output declined by 13.2 percent as compared to that of 1975 and by 9.4 percent in 1977 as compared to that of 1976.

The Panshih County party committee recently dispatched a work team to assist this commune party committee in mobilizing the masses to launch the one criticism and two blows movement and to thoroughly investigate the problems existing in the commune, and strictly handle them.

PLANT IN SSUPING MAKES NONPRODUCTIVE OVER-EXPENDITURES

SK241002Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] In 1977 the [words indistinct] plant in Ssuping Municipality severely violated the regulations on controlling purchases by collectives and caused a large amount of over-expenditure for nonproductive uses. According to the statistics, the plant's annual expenditure for purchasing nonproductive commodities amounted to more than 412,000 yuan. Of this figure, more than 348,000 yuan were spent in the latter half of the year in which the fixed norm and quota were enforced. The plant exceeded by four times the fixed expenditure norm set by the city authority, thus wasting a large amount of the state's funds, ruining the party's fine traditions of hard-working and plain-living and causing a harmful effect. How did the plant make the over-expenditures for nonproductive uses?

1. It made blind purchases and adopted no budgetary planning.
2. It arbitrarily bought everything and turned a blind eye on the approval of the higher authority.
3. It spent money freely and paid no attention to the fixed norm.
4. It was granted loans unduly and embezzled public funds.

Reasons for which the plant violated the regulations regarding the control of purchases by collectives can be summarized as follows:

1. Under the poisonous influence of the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, the leadership of this enterprise and comrades of other professional departments adopted a bourgeois attitude of going in for formality and extravagance and caused a severe social habit of extravagance and waste.

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2. The leadership of the plant was lax in its management and control of the purchases of collectives so that the plant did not adopt any budgetary plans, did not practice an accounting system among working groups and teams, and did not fix quotas for loans or expenditure norms. Besides, it failed to exercise unified leadership over the work.

3. The departments of finance, banking, commerce, communications and other should also assume responsibility for this problem, because leading persons and office personnel in these departments have not seriously carried out their work, not done their work in line with policies, and practiced favoritism and face-saving. They have nurtured evil tendencies and made this plant's violations in controlling purchases by collectives more and more severe.

LI TE-SHENG ADDRESSES SHEYANG PLA CONFERENCE

OW262029Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The party committee of the Shenyang PLA units recently held a political work conference to convey and implement the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference. At the conference, the important speeches wise leader Chairman Hua, esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng delivered to the All-Army Political Work Conference were conveyed and studied, the report delivered by Director Wei Kuo-ching was studied, and matters related to how to restore and carry forward the fine traditions of the army's political work and how to improve the army's combat strength in the new historical conditions were discussed. Attending the conference were: Member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, First Secretary of the CCP Committee of Shenyang PLA Units and Commander of Shenyang PLA Units Li Te-sheng; Second Secretary of the CCP Committee of Shenyang PLA Units and Political Commissar of Shenyang PLA Units Tseng Shao-shan; Third Secretary of the CCP Committee of Shenyang PLA Units and Second Political Commissar of Shenyang PLA Units (Kan Li-han); and other leading comrades of Shenyang PLA units, including Chiang Yung-hui, Hsiao Chuan-fu, (Li Hua-ming), Tsou Yen, Chang Wu, Fu Kuei-ching, (Hsieh Chen-hua), (Ho Shen-chu), Wang Hui-chiu, Tseng Yung-ya, Tang Tzu-an, (Wu Fu-chin), Liu Yung-yuan, (Liu Chuan-lien) and Li Shao-yuan. Also present were responsible comrades of leading organs including headquarters, political and logistics departments of Shenyang PLA units, and political commissar and responsible comrades of political organs at or above regimental level of Shenyang PLA units. Political commissars Tseng Shao-shan and (Kan Li-han) spoke on how to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and how to strengthen the building of the contingent of cadres.

Commander Li Te-sheng gave the concluding report at the conference. He said:

It is imperative to firmly grasp exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four if we are to implement to the letter the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference. One important step in deepening the third campaign and penetratingly and thoroughly carrying out the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is to combine exposure and criticism of the gang with criticism of the Lin Piao line. In criticizing the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang we must focus our attention on the vital questions and the sinister fallacies that are left in form but right in essence and that seriously influenced the army, such as "the omnipotence of spiritual strength," "politics can shove everything else aside," [words indistinct], "one sentence is as good as ten thousand," "the four goods," "the five goods," "the six tactical principles," ("the harmlessness of minor faults"), and so forth, and criticize them thoroughly. In conducting mass criticism, we must conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, conduct criticism on the theoretical plane of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, set matters at the source and raise our basic understanding of dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

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Commander Li Te-sheng continued: Further efforts must be made to successfully conduct investigations and implement policies. Efforts should be made to combine exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang with the task of dealing blows at class enemies for their sabotage, embezzlement, theft, speculation and profiteering activities. Commander Li Te-sheng said: How are we to implement the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference and improve the army's combat strength? The key lies in the consolidation of party committees at various levels. In the course of the consolidation, we should fight the ideological battle well to eradicate what is bourgeois and foster what is proletarian, solve the problem of leading bodies of party committees that are soft, lazy and lax and improve the art of leadership. (?Leading) organs also should make further efforts to solve problems in general. Among the cadres, efforts should be focused on helping them take the correct attitude toward the readjustment of leading bodies, change of jobs and selection and training of successors.

Party committees which have already been consolidated should meet the following requirements: 1) Distinguishing right from wrong and following the correct ideology and line; 2) raising the revolutionary spirit and reinforcing the sense of organization and discipline; 3) correcting unhealthy tendencies and developing fine traditions; 4) strengthening democratic centralism and revolutionary unity; and 5) bringing a new look to their situation and their various tasks.

Commander Li Te-sheng continued: An important measure for grasping the key link of class struggle to run the army well and prepare for war is to extensively and deeply carry out the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Aviation Division of the Air Force. This "three-learning" movement should be effectively grasped so that the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference can be implemented, a solid foundation for political work can be laid in our various tasks, and the army's revolutionization and modernization can be accelerated. Since the beginning of this year, Shenyang PLA units have been carrying out in a deep-going way the "three-learning" movement and the situation is good.

When evaluating the work of the first half year, we must hold discussions on the status of the "three-learning" movement in order to recognize the achievements gained; uncover problems; wipe out ideological obstacles such as fearing hardships and difficulties, being satisfied with staying in the middle and sticking to the beaten track; and effectively put into practice all plans and measures. Efforts should be made to foster model examples. Principal leading comrades should go to lower levels to sincerely help them in their work, in summing up experiences and in solving problems in order to help them carry out their various tasks--including preparedness against war, education and training, construction and production--and in order to foster more advanced units and individuals to greet the convocation of the All-Army Conference on Learning From Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Aviation Division of the Air Force.

Commander Li Te-sheng stressed the importance and necessity of strengthening the training of grassroots political work cadres. He called on all units to train all grassroots political work cadres by rotation, using the documents of the All-Army Political Work Conference and the three historical documents on political work as teaching materials. This training will be the responsibility of the corps and divisions. Political work cadres should regularly study and constantly raise their ideological level and work ability. The regiments and battalions should assemble and give training to party branch committee members and group leaders, (?raising their ideological level, educating them about traditions), exchanging experiences and enabling them to do a good job as party branch committee members and group leaders. Commander Li Te-sheng also stressed: In order to successfully implement the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference, it is necessary to improve the style of leadership and pay attention to rectification of the workstyle of leading persons.

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In conclusion, Commander Li Te-sheng pointed out: The 11th CCP National Congress, the Fifth NPC, the plenary session of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the All-Army Political Work Conference were all convinced. The line, principles and policies have been formulated and the orientation and tasks defined. The present task is to make vigorous efforts to carry them out. Responding to Chairman Hua's call "study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again," we must rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of the 11th CCP National Congress and strive with confidence to carry forward our army's fine traditions and improve the army's combat strength in the new historical conditions.

LIAONING ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ARMY DAY

SK261421Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The glorious festival of the 51st army day of the People's Liberation Army will come very soon. The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular urging all localities in towns and cities throughout the province to extensively carry out activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of the armymen around the time of the 1 August Army Day in accordance with the directive in the government work report of wise leader Chairman Hua at the Fifth NPC on doing a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the armymen.

The circular pointed out: The People's Liberation Army is a proletarian army personally fostered by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. It is an army of workers and peasants who serve the people wholeheartedly. For more than 50 years, this army has made tremendous contributions to seizing political power, safeguarding the motherland and, in particular, the struggle to smash Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four. It is a model to be emulated by all people throughout the country. Around 1 August revolutionary committees at all levels should hold meetings and [words indistinct] to mark this occasion and invite leading cadres of the army and fighting heroes and models to report on their work to cadres and the people. They should sincerely organize the masses to study the fine traditions, ideology and style of work of the People's Liberation Army so as to speed up the pace of socialist revolution and construction.

The circular also pointed out: To do a good job in [words indistinct] activities and to investigate and improve militia work, it is necessary to hold gatherings of the army and civilians during the period of 1 August and express regards and concern at hospitals and sanitariums of PLA units. [passage indistinct] We must foster models and carry out a socialist labor emulation drive in the manner of inspiring the backward to compare with and surpass the advanced and the advanced to help the backward. In the course of closely following Chairman Hua on the new Long March, efforts should be made to revive and carry forward the revolutionary traditions so as to wrest greater glories and make new contributions to the people. [passage indistinct]

In conclusion, the circular stated: All industries and trades must consider the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen their own business, actively promote advanced experiences and actively carry out activities of performing good deeds to help families of martyrs and armymen--in particular dependents of armymen who are old or lonely or families of martyrs or sick and disabled armymen--so that activities supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen may be carried out regularly, systematically and among the masses.

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LIAONING DAILY REPORTS RESISTANCE TO INVESTIGATION WORK

SK261429Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 78 SK

[LIAONING DAILY contributing commentator's article: "Resolutely Eliminate Interference and Carry Investigation Work Through to the End"--date not given]

[Excerpts] This year our province has made remarkable achievements in investigating the factional setup of the gang of four. The lid of class struggle in many units and localities has been basically lifted off and individuals and incidents implicated in the conspiracies of the gang of four to usurp party and state power have been basically exposed and investigated in some localities [words indistinct]. But investigation work has not yet been thoroughly conducted. Problems in some localities, departments and units remain unsolved and the struggle for and against investigations is still very fierce. The manifestations of this struggle are:

1. Some targets of investigation, although they dared not openly reverse the verdicts in the face of a host of evidence and witnesses, adopted numerous crafty measures of resistance.
2. With the deepening of the movement, when the masses urged those people who were involved in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four and had not confessed their crimes to confess and investigate their own problems, they jumped up immediately to argue with the masses and defend themselves. They belittled and attacked the investigation [words indistinct].
3. [words indistinct] Some people who were involved in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power have not yet confessed their crimes [words indistinct]. They had evil character and were accustomed to forming cliques, seizing power and attacking those not in their favor. Some people who have been deeply influenced by the gang of four, have not yet changed their stand, ideology and sentiment. These kinds of people always have great hatred for the movement to expose, criticize and investigate the crimes of the gang of four. They keep the lid on and oppress the people in order to protect themselves.
4. Some localities and units have not yet investigated the problems of those people who were implicated in the conspiracies of the gang.

The aforementioned problems revealed that, in the course of pushing forward the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, there is really an (?anti-party adverse current), that this adverse current has kept moving since the beginning of the investigation work and that there is a tendency for it to grow worse and worse at present. [passage indistinct] To thoroughly investigate and repudiate their crimes and to eliminate their pernicious influence involves a prolonged, acute and fierce class struggle. At present, the various manifestations against investigation are a reflection of the final struggle of [words indistinct] class and of their reactionary ideology. It is necessary to arouse the masses to openly expose these anti-investigation manifestations and all fallacies that refute and hinder the deep-going development of the movement, thoroughly smash their attack and resolutely investigate through to the end the individuals and incidents implicated in the gang's conspiracies, so as to wrest complete victory in investigation work.

LIAONING PUNISHES PERSONS IMPLICATED IN MAKING FALSE CHARGES

SK251154Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Liaoning provincial-level propaganda departments recently held a rally to reverse the verdicts in four framed-up and false cases involving groups of persons and five cases involving individuals, [words indistinct] and detained criminals according to law. [passage indistinct]

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These framed-up and false charges were fabricated when the gang of four and its sworn followers, cronies and confidants were creating a reign of white terror, frantically pushing the counterrevolutionary political program and brandishing the big stick of the "theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line." The so-called [words indistinct] case was fabricated by the gang's sworn follower, his general manager and their factional setup to undermine [words indistinct] of the Liaoning Provincial Broadcasting Bureau. [passage indistinct]

Former President of the Liaoning Provincial Museum (Chang Te-chih) was a [words indistinct] participating in the revolution in 1937. When Chairman of the NPC Chu Te and Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying were in Liaoning, they received (Chang Te-chih) on many occasions. [Words indistinct] was falsely accused of being an antiparty element by the gang [words indistinct] and persecuted (?to death). Comrades of the provincial [words indistinct] also exposed the crimes of (Chi Hung-ju) who, during the Cultural Revolution, fabricated charges against veteran (Hsueh Wan-yu) and his family. The Public Security Bureau announced at the rally that (Chi Hung-ju), an arch criminal who concocted false charges to persecute good people, was to be detained and punished according to law. [passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG REPORT MEETING--The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee on 17 June held its sixth report meeting on the general task for the new period. Some 15,000 cadres attended the meeting. They included secretaries and Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and leading cadres of the Heilungkiang Military District and PLA units. They also included cadres from various provincial offices, Harbin Municipality, Sungkuang Prefecture, railway units in Harbin, major industrial plants and institutions of higher learning. Wang I-lun, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a report entitled "Strive to Modernize Science and Technology and Contribute to the Accomplishment of the General Task for the New Period." [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG LABOR HEROES--Harbin, 18 Jun--The Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently conferred the titles of "labor hero" and "model worker" on a number of workers in Heilungkiang in recognition of their outstanding contributions to socialist revolution and construction. Among the 35 workers named "labor heroes" were five pace-setters from Taching oilfield and two well-known model workers in the province. Li Hai-shan, a telephone wire maintenance worker of the Chaotung County Posts and Telecommunications Bureau, was also among them. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG HAILS INSCRIPTIONS--The Heilungkiang provincial and Harbin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally at the provincial exhibition hall on 17 June to celebrate Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's writing inscriptions for the light industry. More than 2,000 leading comrades, cadres, and representatives of staff members and workers on the light industrial front attended the rally. Lu Kuang, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke. On 14 June, when the copies of Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions were delivered to Harbin, Chen Lei, Chao Kuo-chiang and Chang Pin, responsible comrades of the provincial and Harbin municipal party and revolutionary committees, and some 500 cadres and representatives of workers greeted their arrival at the railway station. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW]

SUNG PING SPEAKS AT KANSU RALLY CRITICIZING GANG

HK260358Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kansu Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial broadcast rally on the afternoon of 22 July in order to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Comrade (Kao Yung-hsin), deputy secretary of the Kulang County CCP Committee, introduced the county's experience in closely linking with practical work and in deepening exposure and criticism of the gang of four. The central meeting place of the rally was the auditorium of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. There were over 100 branch sites in various prefectures, municipalities and counties. Over 100,000 people and cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels participated in the rally. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attended the rally. The rally was presided over by Comrade Chao Chu-chi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee. Comrade Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech.

"Comrade (Kao Yung-hsin), deputy secretary of the Kulang County CCP Committee, first reported on the county's situation in regard to public rectification and on correcting the attitude toward implementing the line of the 11th party congress. He said: Following the conclusion of the rural work conference held by the provincial CCP Committee, we spent 15 days conducting public rectification. We studied the documents of the 11th party congress, implemented the spirit of the provincial CCP Committee's rural work conference, and carried out criticism and self-criticism. Proceeding from actual conditions in Kulang, we put emphasis on solving three problems:

1. We solved the problem of attitude toward exposure and criticism of the gang of four--the problem of whether or not to truly expose and criticize the gang of four.
2. We solved the problem of attitude toward implementing the party's policies--the problem of whether or not to bravely and conscientiously implement the party's policies.
3. We solved the problem of changing leadership style--the problem of whether or not to participate in collective productive labor and whether or not to respect the autonomy rights of production teams.

Comrade (Kao Yung-hsin) then introduced the Kulang County CCP Committee's experience in bravely mobilizing the masses and in deepening exposure, criticism and investigation. He said: Following the conclusion of the county CCP Committee's rectification conference, county-level organs bravely mobilized their staff and workers to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and their Kansu agent. They extensively conducted the "three publicities," investigated persons and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities of usurping party and state power, turned chaos into order and eradicated the gang's pernicious influence. They placed emphasis on grasping five points:

"1. Energetically grasp the struggle between investigation and anti-investigation." The county CCP Committee persistently put forward the facts, discussed them rationally and waged an active ideological struggle. It thus eliminated interference and achieved unity in thinking. Two Standing Committee members of the county CCP Committee publicly conducted self-criticism at an enlarged meeting of members of the county CCP and revolutionary committees. The masses of cadres and people thus perceived the county CCP Committee's determination and the investigation work quickly assumed a new outlook.

"2. Energetically solve the movement's leadership problem." Through investigation and study, the county CCP Committee analyzed the 20 county-level departments, bureaus and units and carefully solved the movement's leadership problems. "With regard to leading groups which had lingering fear and dared not bravely lead the movement, the county CCP Committee put emphasis on raising their understanding and liberating their thinking."

"With regard to leading comrades who said some wrong words or did some erroneous things when the gang of four ran amuck, the county CCP Committee helped them by educating them, raising their political consciousness and eliminating their mental burdens. It helped them to voluntarily give a very clear account of their problems. After they won the people's forgiveness and understanding, the county CCP Committee bravely trusted and support them in leading the (?county's) movement. With regard to leading comrades who made minor mistakes but still fail to 'stand straight' despite continuous help, leading comrades of the county CCP Committee and some comrades who are politically firm imparted advanced experiences to these leading comrades and concretely helped them to do their work. With regard to those people engaged in beating, smashing and looting and with regard to those people who made serious mistakes, refused to correct mistakes and interfered with the movement, the county CCP Committee resolutely removed them from leading posts."

"3. Leaders take the lead in setting examples for all and extensively conduct the 'three publicities.'

"4. Do well in conscientiously conducting investigation and help comrades who have made mistakes to give an account of their problems.

"5. Conscientiously implement the party's policies and strictly differentiate between the two different kinds of contradictions.

"In conducting investigations, the county CCP Committee has always persistently adhered to the party's policies in doing things and put emphasis on reeducating people. It persistently set forth the facts, discussed them rationally and convinced people by reasoning. It has paid great attention to the weight of evidence and strictly forbidden obtaining confessions by compulsion and giving them credence. It has strictly differentiated between and correctly handled the two different kinds of contradictions. It has saved and educated to the extent possible those comrades who had made mistakes."

Discussing the county's implementation of the various rural policies, Comrade (Kao Yung-hsin) said: This year the county CCP Committee has mobilized the cadres and people to eradicate the gang of four's and their Kansu agent's indigenous policies on looting peasants and disrupting production. It has implemented the policy of "to each according to his work" and the policy of "more pay for more work." It has reduced the peasants' burdens and mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses.

Comrade (Kao Yung-hsin) also introduced the county CCP Committee's experience in firmly implementing the party's policy on cadres. The major tasks in its implementation are:

"1. Energetically study Chairman Mao's teachings on cadre problems and study Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's instructions on implementing the policy on cadres. In close connection with the actual situation in Kulang, the county CCP Committee deeply exposed and criticized Lin Piao's movement to punish cadres and the gang of four's counter-revolutionary political program.

"2. Turn the policies over to the masses, integrate the forces of the special groups involved in the examination of cases with the mass movement and persistently mobilize every person and every party member to get involved in examining cases.

"3. Set examples and strengthen concrete leadership.

"4. Integrate the implementation of the party's policy on cadres with the rectification of the leading groups.

"In his speech, Comrade Sung Ping called on everybody to learn from Kulang County's experience and to deepen this province's struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. He said: In learning from Kulang County's experience, it is imperative to conscientiously solve the problem of the leading group's understanding just as Kulang does." "In order to further do well in the movement, we must first achieve unity in the leading group's understanding. For instance, have we distinguished between right and wrong on vital questions of line? Have we determined whether it is imperative to lift up the lids or to clamp them down? How can we conduct the movement in a thorough way? Party committees of all areas and units must conscientiously discuss these questions. It is imperative to listen to the opinions of the masses in order to clarify thinking and to unify understanding. In accordance with Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's instructions, it is imperative to deeply and thoroughly conduct the movement.

"Comrade Sung Ping said: In learning from Kulang County's experience, it is imperative to do what Kulang does. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and in implementing policies, it is necessary to pay attention to linking with practical work and with the existing problems of one's own area or unit in order to distinguish between right and wrong in line and to solve problems. We must not avoid confronting contradictions. With regard to implementing policies, we must redress those miscarriages of justice and trumped-up cases and rehabilitate those comrades who were persecuted and attacked. With regard to those persons who arbitrarily tortured people, took class reprisal and killed or disabled people, and in regard to those chief criminals responsible for miscarriages of justice and trumped-up cases, we must ascertain the facts and seriously handle them.

"Comrade Sung Ping noted: In learning from Kulang County's experience, we must do as Kulang does, redress miscarriages of justice and pay special attention to redressing some relatively great miscarriages of justice, trumped-up cases and erroneous cases. We must redress these cases on a grand scale. We must fortify righteousness and raise the people's morale in order to educate everybody, raise their consciousness in implementing the party's policies, further do well in implementing policies, mobilize all positive factors and do well in various work.

"At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Sung Ping stressed: In accordance with the provincial CCP Committee's plan, it is imperative to firmly grasp the provincial struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. It is imperative to concentrate forces and time, to persist in successfully grasping the movement and to deepen the movement."

TA KING PAO VIEWS RUSTICATION, ENROLLMENT IN PRC

HK210924Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 21 Jul 78 p 5 HK

["Special Column" by TA KING PAO reporter Chung Ming: "A General Review of Rustication Measures--Experiences in Peking and Canton of the Institute of Education of the Chinese University of Hong Kong"]

[Excerpts] This year's senior middle school graduates who have not been matriculated or assigned to factories, mines or other enterprises will be rusticated. According to reports, this measure has been under general review. It has also been reported that the number of rusticated senior middle school graduates will gradually decrease. This measure will even be abolished in the near future. In other words, in the future senior middle school graduates will remain and work in urban areas.

In the course of marching toward the four modernizations, the thousands and thousands of educated young people with a certain political awareness and basic cultural, scientific and technological knowledge are in fact a very huge and important force. In industrial modernization and automation, people are needed to control new machinery and grasp technology. In light of this, there is plenty of room for development in regard to educated young people remaining in urban areas. To build and develop a modernized industrial system, it is necessary to attach importance to education and train a large number of young workers into professionally and technologically capable people.

Another new development which is worth noticing is that this year the ratio of students to be enrolled in universities to senior middle school graduates has not been fixed. After the resumption of examinations last year, 30 percent of the senior middle school graduates were allowed to be enrolled in universities. It was later learned that only 20 percent were actually enrolled. One of the reasons was that scores of the graduates were unsatisfactory. After grasping the quality of education for a year, the scores of graduates this year should be better. Since no ratio has been fixed, it is believed that the number of matriculants will increase.

The latest statistics reveal that 5.7 million students applied for university examinations last year, but only 270,000 were matriculated. On average, 1 out of 200 were admitted. At present, the population of Kwangtung is about 50 million, 10 million of whom are university and middle and primary school students.

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